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JOINT COMMISSIONERS CONSIDER ARTICLES OF THE PEACE TREATY

Eight of Thirteen Articles Were Discussed at the Joint Commission Meeting Yesterday.

MAY FINISH WORK THIS WEEK

First Three Articles Agreed Upon and Terms of Evacuating Philippines.

WILL RELEASE MILITARY PRISONERS

This Is Practically Agreed Upon by the Commissioners—Daily Sessions Will Be Held from Now Until the Conclusion.

Paris, November 30.—The joint peace commission devoted two hours and a half today, from 2 to 4:30 o'clock p. m., to drafting the three first articles of the peace treaty protocol, dealing with the cession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, upon which the commissioners agreed in principle.

A general discussion on the other articles followed, but no decision was reached, and the joint commission adjourned until tomorrow.

There were thirteen articles laid before the two commissions, covering the following subjects:

1. The relinquishment of the sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.
2. The cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Guam, in the Ladrones.
3. The cession of the Philippines.
4. The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines.
5. The pledge of the United States to preserve order in the Philippines pending the ratification of the treaty.
6. The release of military prisoners mutually.
7. The cession by Spain of the island of Kusae, or Strong island, in the Carolines.
8. The mutual relinquishment of indemnity claims.
9. The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there.
10. Cable landing rights at points within the Spanish jurisdiction.
11. The release by Spain of political prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the Philippines.
12. The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least twelve years.
13. A revival of the treaties broken by the war.

The first three articles were mutually agreed upon today, as were also the articles embodying the terms of the evacuation of the Philippines, which will be practically the same as in the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. The mutual release of military prisoners was agreed upon, Spain liberating the rebel prisoners and the United States liberating the Manila garrison and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo.

The political prisoners to be released by Spain are such as are now in exile at Ceuta, in Morocco, or at other Spanish penal settlements.

Daily sessions will be held hereafter, and it is now believed that the work may be possibly concluded this week, although so early a termination is not probable.

The foregoing list of subjects under consideration does not show the precise order in which the articles were laid before the Spanish commissioners today, and in fact only eight of the thirteen articles were discussed. Four points arose about which the Spaniards desired to consult Madrid and two upon which the Americans will consult Washington.

After the session and the departure of the Spaniards, the Americans remained in the conference chamber for an hour in executive session. The adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock tomorrow.

CALLS IT A VAST RAVISHMENT.

HANNIS TAYLOR'S CRITICISM OF PEACE COMMISSION.

Says Members Should Have Been Guided by Precedent Set by This Country in Dealing with Mexico.

New York, November 30.—Hannis Taylor, late American minister to Spain, publishes in the December number of The North American Review a scathing criticism of the work of the American peace commission. Mr. Taylor contends that in the negotiations with Spain respecting Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the members of the commission should have been guided by the precedent established by this country in its dealings with Mexico after the victorious issue of the Mexican war.

Then, he says, we refused, as Mexico lay helpless at our feet, to take from her a single square mile of territory by right of conquest. Our commissioners were instructed to offer her $15,000,000 in cash and the assumption upon our part of more than $3,000,000 due from her to American citizens as compensation for the area out of which has been carved California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico.

"And thus," says Mr. Taylor, "was established a new principle of moral law which stands alone perhaps in the annals of nations."

Mr. Taylor contends that now, when for the first time since the conquest of Mexico, we have another vanquished nation at our feet we owe to Spain all the consideration and justice that can be due to the weak from the strong, especially as Spain has been an old and a good friend, with whom we had never before broken off diplomatic relations.

The arrangement which has been concluded by the American commission, Mr. Taylor characterizes as "a vast ravishment."

"We have refused arbitration. We have summarily demanded the surrender of the entire Philippine archipelago, and as a salve to Spain, we have tendered $20,000,000.

"The war has cost us directly about $165,000,000, and as compensation for that outlay we have appropriated Porto Rico, which can hardly be valued at much less than double that amount. It is difficult to understand, therefore, why, in dealing with Cuba and the Philippines, we should have been unwilling to recognize those seasonable and natural equities which follow acquired territory.

"In the case of the Philippines, we have admitted that so far as the debts of these islands appreciated expenditures for the improvement of the country they must 'run with the land' and constitute a charge upon it. Upon what grounds have we rejected the application of that elementary principle of law and common honesty to the case of Cuba? The pretense that it cannot be there applied because we do not intend to accept sovereignty over Cuba will not avail, for as soon as Cuba is evacuated by the Spanish troops the United States will exercise a qualified sovereignty over the island and bring a military government there and rigidly enforce all laws for the purpose of collecting revenues, both external and internal, a condition which must exist until congress orders otherwise. In the case of Cuba, as well as in that of the Philippines, the amount of pacific expenditures made by Spain for the permanent improvement of the island should have been recognized as a legal charge upon it."

INSTRUCTIONS TO SENOR RIOS.

Spanish Cabinet Advises Him as to Peace Negotiations.

Madrid, November 30.—The cabinet's instructions to Senor Montero Rios, which were drawn last evening, were to request the immediate release of Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands, to negotiate navigation and tariff advantages in the Philippine islands in favor of Spain, to obtain a ratification of several treaties of commerce with former Spanish possessions and an arrangement of the debt of the Philippines, and if possible of the Cuban debt.

The ministers also considered the action of the Carlists and further deliberated upon the repatriation of the Spaniards in the Philippine islands. It was decided that constitutional rights will, for the present, remain suspended. The minister of the interior, Senor Candepon, in an interview is quoted as saying the Carlists have no chance of success. He added:

"We are closely watching their proceedings in the Basque provinces and in Catalonia and Aragon, and we are ready to suppress the first sign of insurrection.

"Don Carlos only has a chance in the mountains of Catalonia, where the people suffered less during the last Carlist war. The Carlists are working desperately to win the support of some of our regiments and some of our generals, but these attempts have failed. Not a single general has listened to their appeals."

MAY CAUSE SPLIT IN BOARD.

HUGH HANNA'S CIRCULAR READ TO LOUISVILLE MERCHANTS.

Urging Them To Draft Resolutions to President Asking for Extra Session of Congress.

Louisville, Ky., November 30.—(Special.)—A circular letter from Hugh Hanna's committee of bankers was read at a meeting of the board of trade today and may result in several of the most influential members of that organization withdrawing. The letter urged the board to draft resolutions calling on the president to call an extra session of congress after March 4th, when both branches will be republican, and pass financial laws to suit the republicans and gold democrats. The matter was referred to the directors of the organization and made the first order of business for a meeting called for Wednesday. The democrats have concluded that the reading of the circular was an insult to them. They assert that the board is not a political organization and hence should not consider political matters. Said one tonight: "If the circular is read at Wednesday's meeting the democrats who favor bimetallism will surely withdraw."

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE MEETS.

Two Important Sessions Were Held Yesterday.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 30.—The National Municipal League opened its sixth annual conference at the Commercial Club this afternoon at 3 o'clock. There are present Governor Mount, Mayor Taggart, President Parry and Secretary Wotten, of the Commercial Club, and other prominent citizens and delegates from all over the country.

Governor Mount and Mayor Taggart welcomed the delegates. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, secretary of the league, spoke on "The Advance of Municipal Reform in the United States."

Dr. L. S. Rowe, of Philadelphia, submitted the report of the committee on municipal programme.

At the evening session of the league, besides the delegates there was a large attendance of local people. Among the addresses delivered was on by Samuel B. Capen, president of the Boston Municipal League.

Following the addresses the Women's Club received the delegates and their wives.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS MEET.

Points Concerning Joint Operation Are Discussed and Decided.

Philadelphia, November 30.—Representatives of various railroads connecting this city with the south ,held a meeting here today. Those present were J. H. Wood, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad; W. A. Turk, general passenger agent Southern railway; A. O. MacDonel, general passenger agent Florida Central and Peninsular railroad; W. P. Taylor, traffic manager Florida Central; H. C. McFadden, assistant passenger agent Atlantic Coast Line.

The officials met to discuss and decide points regulating the joint operation of their roads under the contracts existing between them and to talk over the business for the winter.

LANDIS CONVICTED OF ARSON.

Execution Had Been Issued on Mortgage and Date of Sale Set.

Philadelphia, November 30.—A. Lincoln Landis, a member of the firm of Mayer, Landis & Co., whose file works at Twentieth street and Allegheny avenue were burned in September, 1897, was today convicted of arson, the jury finding him guilty of having set fire to the establishment.

There was a mortgage on the plant and execution had been issued on it, and a date fixed for the sheriff's sale. The insurance on the property, it was alleged, was held by a relative of Landis.

HIS LIABILITIES INCREASE.

Gillett's Mortgages to the Amount of $489,000 Found.

Abeline, Tex., November 30.—An important addition was made today to the amount of Gillett paper by the complication of mortgages in Chase county, there being found there $489,000 in mortgages given largely by W. W. Dunlap, who was Gillett's agent in that county and some by C. R. Troxel. About 5,000 head of cattle have been found there.

Nothing more has been heard here from Gillett.

WOULD ASSASSINATE PRINCE.

Designs on Life of Prince Ferdinand Are Discovered.

London, November 30.—Special dispatchs from Buda Pest published here this afternoon say that a plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, has been discovered at Sofia. It is added that numerous arrests have been made.

CITY WAS IN TOTAL DARKNESS.

Accident in Norfolk Light Plant Results in This.

Norfolk, Va., November 30.—By the bursting of a transmitting pulley on the main shaft of the city electric light plant tonight the city was thrown into total darkness. A meeting of the city council is being held tonight with a candle on each councilman's desk.

WILL FLOAT REINA MERCEDES.

Representatives of Wrecking Company Say Contract Has Been Closed.

Norfolk, Va., November 30.—The Merritt Wrecking Company's representatives here say a contract has been closed with the government to float the Reina Mercedes, sank in the mouth of Santiago harbor, and bring her to Norfolk.

ARE PURSUING CARLISTS.

RIGOROUS ANTI-CARLIST PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AT BILBAO.

Bordeaux, November 30.—Advices received here from Bilboa, Spain, refer to the rigorous anti-Carlist precautions taken in that district. A small band of Carlists Has appeared near Alcala, in the province of Castellon de la Plana, and is being pursued by gendarmes.

TALKING FORCE BILL FOR SOUTH

Republicans in Congress Will Take Carolina Riots for Cause

AND GET UP AN AGITATION

During Which an Attempt Will Be Made To Pass Force Bill.

LODGE AND CHANDLER BOTH FAVOR IT

But It Is Thought Such a Move Will Fail for Lack of Support by Members from the West Who Are Opposed to Any Such Measure.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, November 30.—(Special.)—A strong effort is being made by a few of the politicians of the republican party to revive interest in a force bill proposition for the south, and it is expected that some movement toward that end will be made at the coming session of congress. Of course no federal election law will be passed at the short session, for time is not sufficient for the consideration of this with other matters that must be taken up. But it is believed that a determined effort will be made by some of the republicans, particularly from the New England states, to put some such bill through the new congress. It is understood that Senator Lodge, who has been one of the most active supporters of the force bill idea, has called the matter to the attention of the president, in connection with the troubles in North and South Carolina, and has urged special reference to these troubles in the president's message. Senator Chandler is quoted as maintaining his well-known position in favor of a force bill, and it looks as if the New England contingent will be found strongly arrayed in favor of such a measure.

The only thing to prevent its passage by the republican congress is the fact that out in the west there is no sentiment whatever back of this return to the old agitation, and many western members who have heretofore supported such a measure for party reasons would join in preventing its coming up for consideration.

As soon as congress convenes, Senator Pritchard will move an investigation into the troubles in North Carolina, and this is counted on to furnish material for the force bill advocates.

Three fourth-class postmasters were appointed in Georgia today: E. M. Hathcock, Ben Hill, Fulton county, vice J. R. Bryant, resigned; J. A. Abercrombie, Halfway, Lumpkin county, and Thomas K. Heinshon, Silverster, Worth county.

WAS AN ILL ADVISED MENACE.

Count Von Thun's Speech Severely Criticised by Papers.

Berlin, November 30.—Intense surprise and bitterness have been caused here by the speech of the Austrian premier, Count von Thun Hohenstein, in the reichsrath yesterday, when, in reply to an interpellation on the subject of the expulsion of Austrians from Prussia, he said the Austrian foreign office had strongly protested and would not hesitate energetically to protect the rights of Austrians and to adopt retaliatory measures if necessary.

Papers like The Vossische Zeitung, which opposed the expulsion policy from the beginning, are nevertheless quick to resent in a patriotic outburst Count von Thun's "unseemly and ill-advised menace."

Judging from their comment, the matter has a grave import.

The Vossische Zietung, noting the fact that Count von Thun declared he had the approval of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, asks whether the Austrian premier is preparing the world for a dissolution of the triple alliance and whether his reichsrath speech was the outcome of the recent visit to Vienna of the Russian foreign minister, Count Muravieff. It declares that Germany is "quite able to find other alliance," and is "even able to protect herself without alliances if necessary."

The National Zietung and the Kreuz Zeitung both warn Austria that while there are only 100,000 Germans in Austria, there are some 230,000 Austrians in Germany. They say Count von Thun ought to have remembered this before indulging in threats.

TO MAKE IMPORTANT EXTENSION

Texarkana and Shreveport Road To Go Into Shreveport.

Texarkana, Ark., November 30.—President J. Collins, of the Texarkana and Shreveport Railroad Company, has succeeded in maturing plans that will enable him to carry on the work of building his line into Shreveport. There is a gap of about twenty miles yet to be filled between Shreveport and Texarkana, and it is calculated that it will be completed by January 1st. This will place these two points in connection by four railways.

The Endysborn system of railroads, now penetrating the Red river valley section in its course to Natchez, Miss., will be merged into the Texarkana and Shreveport, and eventually reach an outlet at some point on the gulf coast.

HUTCHESON KILLS HIS PARTNER.

Says Frankel Was Too Intimate with His Wife.

San Antonio, Tex., November 30.—Louis Frankel, a well-known business man, was shot and instantly killed today by E. J. Hutcheson, his business partner. Hutcheson surrendered himself. He claimed that Frankel had been too intimate with his wife.

BIG ROLLING MILL ASSIGNS.

LIABILITIES OF COMPANY ESTIMATED AT $200,000.

Mill Was in Full Blast and Assignment Was Wholly Unexpected by the Public.

Birmingham, Ala., November 30.—The Birmingham Rolling Mill Company filed a deed of assignment today. The assignment was made to John M. Barr, Jr., a director of the company, and Thomas Ward, the general manager. The liabilities are estimated at $200,000. No creditors are preferred. The Birmingham rolling mill is one of the largest industries in this district and its assignment was wholly unexpected by the public.

The president of the company, J. G. Caldwell, himself made a personal assignment in Louisville, Ky., about ten days ago, and this fact may have hastened the rolling mill's creditors to press it.

The mill is in full blast in every department, and from what can be learned, the present trouble is of old origin and is the final result of a long drawn out effort to tide over financial pressure. The company has $500,000 of common stock and carries $200,000 of bonds, the latter being used only as collateral on which to borrow money.

The "quick" assets are $300,000 with corresponding liabilities of $275,000. The company went heavily into debt four or five years ago to buy machinery. Tonight several local creditors filed a petition to force the company into involuntary bankruptcy.

CATE CITY NOW SEEMS SAFE.

Was Sighted Off Montauk Point by the Chattahoochee.

Boston, Mass., November 30.—There appears to be little basis for apprehension as to the safety of the steamer Gate City, of the Savannah line, in spite of the report which reached here last night that a life preserver bearing the name of the steamer had been picked up on Cape Cod. The steamer Chattahoochee, which arrived here last night, reports having passed the Gate City off Montauk Point, L. I., at 3:30 Monday afternoon, and that there was nothing amiss with the Savannah liner, as far as could be observed. The storm was over at the time the Gate City was seen by the Chattahoochee, and in all probability she is safe and near her destination—Savannah, Ga.— at this time.

The Cromwell line's steamer from New Orleans November 23d, arrived today after a very stormy passage. She reports that she sighted a Savannah line steamer bound south yesterday at 3 p. m., about 150 miles south of Sandy Hook. This may be the steamer Gate City, which sailed from Boston on Saturday.

SCHOONER WHITE WINGS LOST.

Message from One of Boats Tells of Death of Thirteen.

Plymouth, Mass., November 30.—A piece of bamboo picked up in the surf here tonight brought a story of death and the loss of the schooner White Wings, of Gloucester, in the recent storm. It contained the following message:

"We will be lost, thirteen of us, in fishing schooner White Wings, from Gloucester. Have no bottle to put it in. Everything is gone. We are about to go on a raft. Henry Wilder and Frank Haskins are dead. If I could only see my wife and darling child again.

"ALBERT SIMMONS."

TEN GO DOWN WITH SCHOONER.

The King Philip Wrecked on the Cape.

Provincetown, Mass., November 30.—The schooner King Philip, of Fall River, has been totally wrecked on the cape. The crew, probably numbering ten men, have been lost.

NINE ON AINSWORTH DROWNED.

Small Steamer Wrecked During Storm on Kootenai Lake.

Nelson, B. C., November 30.—The Ainsworth, a small steamer plying between Nelson and Bonner's eFrry, was wrecked last night during a storm on Kootenai lake, six of her crew and three passengers being drowned.

The passengers drowned were: Charles Campbell, a merchant of Koskanook; two Italians of Kuskanook; crew, Perry, mate; James McNeil, fireman; John Guein, steward; Joseph Davis, deck hand; C. Hume, cook; second engineer, whose name cannot be learned at present.

The Aainsworth left Nelson last evening on her regular trip. When about six miles south of Pilot bay and about two and a half miles from shore, during a heavy gale she was struck by a squall, and commenced taking in water. The captain headed her for ashore, but she reeled over on her side, filling immediately.

TO SOON MAKE VERDICT PUBLIC.

Cleveland Bar Association To Meet Next Saturday.

Cleveland, O., November 30.—President J. M. Henderson, of the Cleveland Bar Association, issued a call today for a meeting of that body at 1 o'clock on Saturday next, when the verdict in the disbarment proceedings against state Senator Vernon H. Burke will be made public. It is expected the verdict will cause a hot fight. Any attempt to adopt a verdict which in any way reflects on the judge will be resisted, it is said.

While Judge Dellenbaugh's bailiff was explaining yesterday how the judge had been called to Chicago on important business, the judge was at Buffalo procuring a deposition to strengthen his position before the trial committee.

It is understood today, however, that this deposition will not be admitted.

AGUINALDO ASKS BIG RANSOM.

DEMANDS MILLION AND HALF FOR RELEASE OF FRIARS.

Madrid, November 30.—The government has received an important dispatch from the Philippine islands in which it is stated that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, demands a million and a half of dollars for the release of the imprisoned friars.

PET'S BIG BLUE EYES MIGHT HAVE TOO MUCH INFLUENCE ON THE JURY

Thought the Solicitor Prosecuting Her Husband, and He Had Mrs. Moore Removed

CONSPIRACY IS THE CHARGE

U. S. GRAND JURY INDICTS CITIZENS OF McCORMICK, S. C.

They Will Be Tried as a Result of the Driving of Tolbert Away During the Phoenix Trouble.

Columbia, S. C., November 30.—In the United States district court today upon indictments handed out by District Attorney Lathrop, the grand jury returned true bills against nine well-known citizens of McCormick, S. C., upon the charge of conspiracy, the offense being the driving away from that town at the time of the recent Phoenix trouble of J. W. Tolbert, the husband and assistant of the postmistress.

There are several counts in each indictment, all being brought under sections 5,508 and 5,518, United States statutes. Bench warrents have been issued and Marshal Clayton dispatched to McCormick for the defendants.

It is proposed to have the trial at the present term of court here. The men indicted are: M. L. B. Sturkie, John Dunlap, Wade Cochgane, Thomas. Bentley, Henry Martin, L. Tucker, K. Q. Stillwell, J. P. Jennings and J. L. Reynolds.

FAMOUS CASE IS UP AGAIN.

Argument Begun in La Abre Silver Mining Company Case.

Washington, November 30.—Argument was begun today in the United States supreme court in the La Abre Silver Mining Company case, which has been before the country in one form or another since 1870, when an award of $683,000 was made in favor of the company against the government of Mexico and the money paid into the United States treasury, but payment of which never occurred owing to charge of fraud in the proof supplied by the company in the prosecution of its case.

The purpose of the present proceeding is to foreclose the claims of the company against the money paid in by Mexico. It is an appeal from the court of claims, in which tribunal the decision was against the mining company.

Messrs. Crammond Kennedy and J. M. Wilson appear for the La Abre company and Hon. William A. Murray for the United States.

CATTLE QUARANTINE STATIONS.

They Will Be Established in Several Virginia Cities.

Richmond, Va., November 30.—The board of control of the Virginia experiment station, which regulates the cattle quarantine, was in session here this afternoon at Murphy's hotel.

The board has decided to establish quarantine stations at Norfolk, Richmond and perhaps Lynchburg. At each of these stations arrangements will be made to submerge the cattle in a chemical solution recently discovered by the agricultural department at Washington. This process will thoroughly disinfect the cattle and make them marketable.

MACKENSIE FAILED ON TRIAL.

The New Torpedo Boat Could Make Only Eighteen Knots.

Philadelphia, November 30.—The official trial of the Torpedo boat Mackenzie, which took place yesterday over the government official course at Deep Water point, below Wilmington, Del., was not a success, and another trial will be made about December 10th.

The contract speed of the Mackensie is twenty knots an hour, but the highest speed attained on her full speed trial was only eighteen knots. The fact that full steam was not kept up is given as the cause of the failure to make the required speed.

Says Pilot Was To Blame.

Washington, November 30.—General Lee, in command of the Seventh army corps, has informed the war department that in his judgment the accidents to the Chester in Savannah harbor was due to the carelessness or inefficiency of the pilot on the Chester. The ship went aground a second time, which he says is ground for this belief.

OUT OF SIGHT OF THE JURY

Said He Feared She Might Hypnotize the Men.

HER COUNSEL MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Jury Must Be Composed of Men "Who Had Seen Life"—The Jury Selected and the Trial Will Proceed—Incidents of the Day.

New York, November 30.—(Special.)—The trial of William A. E. Moore, for alleged blackmailing, was continued today in part 3 of the court of general session, before Recorder Goff. Moore and his wife, Fayne, daughter of the late Chief Justice Strahan, of Oregon, and a former belle of Atlanta, are accused of blackmailing Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam hotel.

The woman will be put on trial as soon as the case against her husband is finished.

The woman is considered by those whose business or curiosity takes them to the court of general sessions to be one of the prettiest seen there in many a day. She has a good complexion of her own, an excellent figure and dresses richly. The big blue eyes of Mrs. William A. E. Moore beamed from the most distant corner of the courtroom today on the great crowd that had gathered.

The crowd was disappointed. So was Mrs. Moore. She had hoped to occupy a seat in front of the jury box and to exercise all the hypnotic power of her eyes on the Jurymen on whom her fate and her husband's depended. It was for this very reason that Assistant District Attorney McIntyre had Mrs. Moore placed in the corner under the rail to the left of Recorder Goff's desk, when she was brought into court this morning. From that point she cannot see the witness chair. She can only catch a glimpse of the jury box and she will have to be content to exercise her influence upon the crowd of spectators in the back of the courtroom.

Many talesmen were excused or challenged while the counsel in the trial were in quest of a jury today, and the work of filling the box made slow progress. The prisoner, Moore, himself, appeared in the unexpected role of a mind reader and peremptorily challenged several men who apparently had been acceptable to his counsel.

Might Hypnotize the Jury.

The court of general sessions practically stands in awe of a pair of woman's eyes. After one glance at the smiling countenance and sparkling orbs of Mrs. Fayne Strahan-Moore, the recorder promptly granted the request of the district attorney that she be "removed" to another position in the court.

After the adjournment yesterday he intimated plainly that he feared Mrs. Fayne Strahan-Moore might hypnotize the jury by her beautiful eyes.

"For myself, I am hypnotism proof," Mr. McIntyre said, "but I am not so sure of the other men in the case, and the jury is as yet an unknown quantity. As it is, I am positive we will convict Moore, and his wife's trial will follow immediately."

Twelve empty chairs stared Mrs. Moore in the face when she took her seat in the isolated corner allotted to her this morning. They stood between William A. E. Moore, late consular agent at Durban,

SAGASTA ADMITS CARLISM IS NOW SPAIN'S GREATEST DANGER

London, November 30.—The Biarritz correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Senor Sagasta, who has hither to been skeptical on the point, now admits that Carlism is the greatest existing danger to Spain. The authorities are seriously alarmed at the indications of an imminent rising. The Carlist plans have been elabor ately devised, even to the extent of appointing a governor of Madrid."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Lieutentant General Correa, minister of war, declares that the government has 140,000 troops in readiness to take the field in the event of a Carlist rising, and will soon have 200,000 available. He says, however, he does not believe that the Carlists intend to move yet.

"Four hundred guns, which were being smuggled, have been seized in a Basque village.

"Don Carlos, in his forthcoming manifesto, will make a strong appeal to the army. The Carlists disagree among themselves as to the advisability of an immediate movement. The military element is impatient; but the civilians urge the uselessness of an attempt to rise until the Carlists are assured of the help of the army."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The pope has been so much impressed by the alarm expressed by the papal nuncio at Madrid at the possibility of civil war that, with the consent of the queen regent and with a view of avoiding bloodshed, he has opened negotiations with Don Carlos, proposing that Don Jaime, the pretender's son, should marry Princess Mary of Asturias."

UNITED STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA HAS BEEN DISSOLVED

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., November 30.—The attempt to effect a coalition between the states of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador to be conducted under a common administration and known as the United States of Central America has failed completely. The federal organizers today formally declared the union dissolved, the three states resuming respectively absolute sovereignty.

The collapse is due to the failure of the troops of Honduras, acting in behalf of the federal organizers, to suppress the outbreak in Salvador against the proposed federation and to force Salvador into the union. The prospects are peaceful.

San Francisco, November 30.—General Thomas Regalado, the head of the revolutionary movement in Salvador, has usurped the presidency and proclaimed himself chief executive of the republic. Such is the sensational information that has been received in this city. The news was conveyed in a private cipher cable dispatch received by a prominent banker here who has extensive business in Central America. The statement is added that Aranjo has been appointed general minister, and the affairs of the government are now in the hands of the insurrectionists.

The news is of the utmost importance, for the reason that the officers of the revolutionary forces prevent the formation of the greater republic of Central America. The coalition of three states had been attempted, Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras having agreed to unite under one government.

Regalado, who had been a general in the artillery service of Guiterrez, president of Salvador, was dissatisfied with the plan, and during Guiterrez's temporary absence from Salvador Regalado managed to gain control of the government. Such, in brief, is the news conveyed by the cable dispatch referred to above. Whether Regalado is able to maintain his position until Guiterrez's return to Salvador is a matter that future events must determine.

South Africa, and justice. It was expected that most of the day would be consumed in filling them, for Abraham Levy, lawyer for Moore and his wife, announced that the jury must be composed of men "who had seen life." When this unusual declaration received the sententious addition that "a spade would be called a spade," Recorder Goff did not seem altogether happy.

The chairs were all filled before court adjourned for the day and the trial will commence tomorrow. Mr. Levy peremptorily challenged the first candidate for the jury, Max Feldman. He manifestly had not "seen life" nor from the way his eyes constantly sought the corner of the room, had he seen many women so attractive as little Mrs. Moore.

Ben Hill Chats with Mrs. Moore.

Pending the selection of the first juror, Former United States District Attorney Benjamin Hill, of Georgia, went into Mrs. Moore's corner and chatted with her concerning old friends in Atlanta.

Charles Zimmerman, though he confessed to having been a drummer for three years, during which time he "saw a good deal of hotel life," was peremptorily challenged by Mr. Levy.

Thomas Lyons, truckman, was also challenged by the defense.

Henry Cohen, traveling salesman, was satisfactory to both sides and took the foreman's seat in the jury box at 11:45 o'clock.

Rudolph M. Myers, dealer in novelties, was chosen as the second juror, but just before he was sworn he was challenged by the defense at the request of Moore.

Isaac Lieberman, dealer in cotton goods, took the second seat.

When James E. Erwin had been finally accepted by both Mr. Levy and Mr. McIntyre, the defendant again interposed a peremptory challenge personally, discovering something foreboding in the glint of Mr. Erwin's eye which had escaped the eye of counsel.

It began to look as if, in addition to a pair of hyphotic eyes possessed by Mrs. Moore, the court would have to cope with a mind reader as well.

The next man was acceptable to counsel. He was William W. Shedd, in the insurance business.

"Would a hypnotic eye influence you in the determination of a verdict, Mr. Vogel," was asked of Max Vogel, a looking glass maker.

"By no means," Vogel answered, with a smile and a shy glance at the woman in the case, and this concluding answer won for him the fourth seat in the jury box.

After a half dozen peremptory challenges, immediately succeeding the noon recess, the fifth juror was selected. He was Murray Apple, a buyer of ladies' dress trimmings and laces. Accustomed as he must be to feminine conceits he had as much difficulty as any of the other jurors in keeping his wandering eyes off her whom Mr. McIntyre continually referred to as "the woman in the case."

The Jury Completed.

As the remaining peremptory challenges dwindled one by one, each side grew even more hypercritical about qualifications than before. No flaw could be picked in the intelligence or knowledge of the world possessed by Zachariah T. Aldrich, and with his selection the front row of the jury box was filled. He is a furniture manufacturer. The balance of the jury was secured sooner than anticipated, few challenges being made.

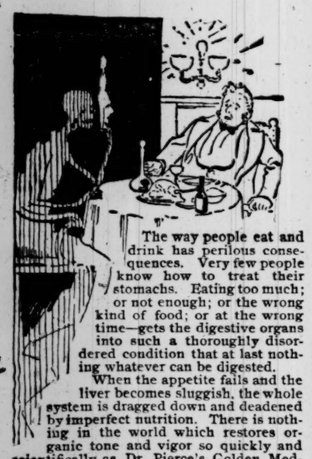
The other six jurors were: Herman Sturcke, confectioner Charles W. Raab, manufacturer of washing fluid; Theophilus Millot, dealer in novelties for milliners; James Cronin, manufacturer of artificial flowers; Willis H. Smith, furniture dealer, and Asa L. Shipman, stationer.

NOT ENOUGH CARS FURNISHED.

Commerce Commission Hears Case of Alleged Discrimination.

Washington, November 30.—At today's session of the interstate commerce commission, which is investigating charges of rate and facility discrimination by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, C. G. Blake, the Cincinnati coal operator, and the complainant in the case, testified that the practical operation of his contract was to make him pay the regular scheduled traffic rates while other coal handlers were obtaining lower prices. He also declared that in the New river district the railroad company had neglected to furnish him promptly sufficient cars for his business.

During his cross-examination, General St. Clair, of counsel for the railroad company, submitted in evidence a letter written by Samuel Dixon manager of the McDonald Colliery Company and the Sugar Creek Coal and Coke Company in the New river district, in each of which Blake is interested, to President Ingalls, of the Chesapeake and Ohio company, in which Dixon said that while the railroad had not furnished cars enough to take care of the two mining companies' orders, yet to the best of his knowledge there had not been any discrimination against either of the companies in the car supply.



The way people eat and drink has perilous consequences. Very few people know how to treat their stomachs. Eating too much; or not enough; or the wrong kind of food; or at the wrong time—gets the digestive organs into such a thoroughly disordered condition that at last nothing whatever can be digested.

When the appetite fails and the liver becomes sluggish, the whole system is dragged down and deadened by imperfect nutrition. There is nothing in the world which restores organic tone and vigor so quickly and scientifically as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It acts directly upon the nutritive organism; it gives the stomach power to extract a high percentage of nourishment from the food, and enables the liver to filter all bilious poisons out of the circulation; it puts the red, vitalizing life-giving elements into the blood, and builds up solid flesh, muscular force and healthy nerve-power.

In all debilitated conditions and wasting diseases it is vastly superior to malt extracts or any mere temporary stimulants. It gives permanent strength. It is better than nauseous emulsions, because it is agreeable to the weakest stomachs.

Whenever constipation is one of the complicating causes of disease, the most perfect remedy is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which are always effective, yet absolutely mild and harmless. There never was any remedy invented which can take their place.

"In August, 1895, I was taken down with what my physician pronounced consumption," writes Ira D. Herring, of Needmore, Levy Co., Florida. "My trouble continued for several months. Four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me."

MANY BODIES ARE WASHED ASHORE

Some of Those on the Ill-Fated Portland Are Identified.

WRECKAGE STREWS COAST

There Is No Doubt That Every One on the Boat Perished.

LIST LARGER THAN FIRST THOUGHT

Many of the Bodies Have Not Yet Been Identified—Third Boat Was Battered to Pieces—Passenger List of the Vessel.

Provincetown, Mass., November 30.—The steamship Portland, plying between Boston and Portland, was swallowed by the sea in last Sunday's storm off High Head.

Of all the ships company of over 100 souls not one survives, and the story of the disaster will never be told. Sixteen bodies have come ashore, and it is not likely that many more will be recovered.

The exact number of persons who were carried away from Boston by the Portland will probably never be known, as no list of passengers was retained on shore when the vessel left last Saturday. Many estimates of the number on board have been made, but the estimates have seldom agreed. C. F. Williams, Boston agent of the Portland Steamship company, who arrived here last night, places the total number of persons on the steamer at 100 or possibly 105. This estimate, however, is generally regarded as rather small. It has been stated that the number was as high as 155, but Mr. Williams denies that so many sailed on the Portland. It is probable that 120, including passengers and crew, is near the correct number.

Nearly every sea captain and mariner on the cape on being asked for an opinion, states that every one on board undoubtedly was lost. One feature of the disaster is the absence of any fragments of a life boat or life raft among the varied mass of wreckage from the Portland, which has been washed ashore. One theory is that the boats and life rafts were carried far out to sea and were not blown anywhere near the coast.

Where Wreck Occurred.

It is generally believed here that the wreck occurred at a point about ten or possibly fifteen miles north of Peaked Hill bars. The tremendous seas which she must have encountered off Cape Ann undoubtedly damaged her, and when Captain Blanchard saw that he could proceed no farther eastward it was thought by some that he resolved to make for the open sea to avoid the dangers along the coast. The time the Portland was lost is placed from 9 to 10 o'clock Sunday forenoon. The watches found on the bodies washed ashore had nearly all stopped between those hours.

When the wreck was at first reported it was thought the boat had possibly struck on the terrible Peaked Hill bars, which are known among mariners as the graveyard of the New England coast. This theory was quickly put to flight, however, by a careful investigation. The fierce gale caused such a tremendous tide that a vessel of the Portland's draught would have passed over the bars in safety and run ashore on the beach. In fact a large schooner in distress drawing more water than the Portland, passed over the shallowest part of the bars and brought up on the beach.

Boat Battered to Pieces.

The opinion is general here that the boat was gradually battered to pieces by the mountainous seas, the upper fittings being carried away until the water began to pour into her. The fact that her wheel was found with ropes attached, on the Orleans shore, is taken to indicate that the pilots were powerless to control the vessel's course in the bay and that they were obliged to lash the wheel.

When the hull went under the upper deck and fittings, ginger bread work, etc., probably became loosened by the action of the seas. These parts of the ship, not including the furnishings, were practically the only ones of the vessel that were strewn along the outer coast of Cape Cod. The absence of any very large sections on the coast is accounted for by the theory that the hull itself went to the bottom. The largest piece of wreckage reported up to sunset was a piece about thirty feet long.

Before the ill-fated steamer took her final plunge the passengers and crew, it would seem, adopted all means at their command to save their lives, as is shown by the large number of life preservers and belts found among the first portions of the wreckage.

Bodies Come Ashore.

The first body from the wreck came ashore at High Head, which is a few miles further down the outer coast of the cape from the Peaked Hills station. It was found on Monday morning. The next bodies found were picked up at points further south on the same day and the life preservers, wood work, two or three pieces of baggage, lard, tobacco, paper and other stuff from the cargo began to pile upon the shore at High Head. Little wreckage was found north of that point. The swift undertow off shore carried an immense amount of debris and many bodies south as far as Monomoy beach and Nantucket sound. The northern limit indicated that the wreck was near High Head.

Large numbers of volunteers including several persons who had friends or relatives on board the steamer, assisted the surfmen in patrolling the beaches. From the tip end of Cape Cod to Monomoy there are ten government life saving stations and all the crews have been on duty almost constantly since last Saturday evening, when the great blow set in.

On Monday and yesterday several bodies were sighted in the surf some distance from shore, but they disappeared from view before they could be secured.

List of Passengers.

The following is as nearly a complete list of the passengers of the steamer Portland as it is possible to get at present:

M. L. Sewell, Fred Sherwood, Portland; Charles H. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson and child, Woodfords, Me.; William L. Chase, Master Philip Chase, Worcester; Arthus F. Hersom, Mrs. Hersom, Miss Ella Swift, Portland; Harry Smith, East Boston; Mrs. Cornelia N. Mitchell, North Easton; Miss Jennie C. Hoyt, North Easton; Mrs. J. A. Carroll, Lowell; Mrs. Jennie G. Edmonds, East Boston; Mrs. Anna Rounds, Portland; George B. Kenniston, Jr., Booth Bay Harbor, Me.; Perry Jackson, wife and child and George Cole, all of South Portland, Me.; Miss Ross, Portland; Miss Edna McRillis, Boston; Mrs. Theodore Allen, Miss Allen, Isiah Frye, Ruth Frye, Miss Maud Sykes, Portland; Walter L. Bemis and wife, Auburn, Me.; Mrs. G. O. Chickering, Weymouth; Mrs. Augustus Wheeler, South Weymouth; Mrs. Hattie A. Lord, East Deering, Me., wife of Hollis Lord, second engineer of the steamer Manhattan; Mrs. Ezekial Dennis, Miss Morang, Portland; William Mosher, Gorham, Me., who had been spending Thanksgiving with friends in Chelsea; Mrs. Houston, wife of the second steward of the ship; a child and Mrs. Houston's sister, names not obtainable; Miss Cole, Springfield, Mass.; C. F. Wilson, Bethel, Me.; George Crozier, St. John, N. B.; Miss Edna Clark, Miss Eve Clark, Westbrook; Albert Clark, Somerville; John Doherty, Miss Kelly, Boston; Scott Proctor, South Portland; Mrs. David Round and daughter; Morton Small, Woodfords, Me.; Miss Alice Tucker, Lowell, Mass.; Miss Annie Totrow, Manchester, N. H.; Mrs. Weyler, South Weymouth; Henry D. Young, Boston; George Bonney, Portland; James Bucminster, Providence; Miss Rowena M. Heald, Cumberland Mills; Miss Madge Ingraham, Pratt, Portland; Miss Janie McMullen, Portland; Mrs. M. Kenny, South Portland; Harry Sylvester, Portland; Fred Stevens, Woodford; Mrs. James Welch, Mrs. Dukeshire, Louis F. Underwood, Miss Sophia B. Holmes, Portland; Miss Emma L. Plympton, Charles River Mass.; Miss Burns, Charles Wiggin, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Julian A. Fogg, Salem; Mrs. F. L. Baker, Miss Emma Cobb, Fred Stevens, Portland; Miss Eva Trotten, Portland, formerly of Boston; William Beardsworth, employee of Portland Rolling Mills, resident of Ligonia, Me.; Miss Helen Langthorne, music teacher in the Deering school, Deering, Me., lived in Portland; Frank Wilson, formerly employed in the Crawford house, Boston, home in St. John, N. B.; Oren Hooper and son, Carl, Portland; James W. Flower, St. John, N. B., principal of Bliss Commercial College, Lewiston; Elias Dudley Freeman, Portland; John J. Murphy and Timothy Kirby, Marlboro shoe workers; D. Osborne Gatchell, Boston; Mrs. Miranda Safford, Portland. Total, 89.

Bodies That Have Come Ashore.

Following is a list of the bodies washed ashore on the outside coast of Cape Cod up to midnight tonight:

Identified:

E. Dudley Freeman, of Maine, a prominent attorney and member of the governor's council.

George W. Delaney, twenty-eight years old, of Boston.

George Graham, colored porter, of Portland.

William Mosher, of Gorham, Me.

Body of a man believed to be John Walton, second engineer of the Portland.

Unknown:

Body of a woman about fifty years of age with large frame and features, iron gray hair and dark eyes. No clothing was on the body except fragments of underwear.

Body of an unknown colored man about thirty years old.

Body of a woman forty-five or fifty years old, five feet nine inches in height, with light hair slightly mixed with gray, blue eyes, weight 160 pounds. On a finger was a ring with the words "Forget Me Not."

Body of a girl twenty years old, with blue eyes, dark brown hair, light complexion.

Body of a mulatto girl twenty years old.

Body of a woman about forty-five years old, five feet three inches in height, weight about 200 pounds. A gold watch was found on this body with the monogram "J. G. E." engraved on the case.

Body of a woman sixty or sixty-five years old. The face is very badly disfigured. The only means of identification is a bloodstone ring with the initials "L. W. C." followed by the figures "79."

Another white girl about twenty years old.

The body of a colored waiter about twenty-five years old.

Man of twenty, with hair cut pompadour; dark complexion.

Also man of forty-five, light complexion, good clothing. Description, apparently referring to the same man, coming from Highland light, says a card marked "John W., Congress street, Portland," was found in the clothing.

The body of a man at an undertaking room here is supposed to be that of William Mosher, a business man of Gorham, Me.

A body believed to be that of John Walton, second engineer of the Portland, came ashore off Nauset yesterday.

IMPORTANT CASE IS PENDING.

Argument Concluded in Case of Dunlop Against United States.

Washington, November 30.—The argument of the case of Robert Dunlop vs. the United States, involving the validity of the provision of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law authorizing a rebate on alcohol used in the arts, was concluded in the United States supreme court today. From ten to twenty millions will be affected by the decision in this case.

ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

A NEW DISCOVERY WHICH IS WORTH THAT MUCH.

To Any One Afflicted with Piles.

The Pyramid Pile Cure, the new, painless remedy which has been so remarkably successful in curing every form of piles and rectal diseases, has recently been placed on sale at druggists, and it is safe to say that when its extraordinary merit becomes fully known, there will be no such thing as surgical operations for the cure of this obstinate and common trouble.

Mrs. M. C. Hinkly, of 601 Mississippi St., Indianapolis, Ind., says: I had been a terrible sufferer from piles for 15 years, and no remedies benefited me, until I saw an advertisement of the Pyramid Pile Cure; I got a package, also a package of Pyramid Pills and used both according to directions. I was astonished at the immediate relief obtained and now I honestly believe the Pyramid to be the only certain cure for piles.

That you may realize how bad I was, I will say that I was confined to my bed and went before the college physicians here, who said my case was a new one to them, and wanted seven or eight hundred dollars to undertake a cure; the great pain had brought on a rupture, and I knew an operation would be death to me on account of blood poisoning. Nearly every one here knows of my terrible suffering from piles, and I feel that I cannot praise the Pyramid Pile Cure enough, and the Pyramid Pills also. My husband will join me in highly recommending the Pyramid, my daughter was cured by one box only. For several years I weighed but about 90 pounds, now I weigh 150, and feel in perfect health.

This seems to be the universal testimony of every sufferer from piles who have ever tried the Pyramid; it is the safest, most painless pile cure yet discovered; contains no opiate, morphine, cocaine or any poisonous ingredient whatever, has a soothing, healing effect from the first application, and the moderate price places it within the reach of everyone needing treatment. The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per package, and the Pyramid Pills at 25 cents per box.

Send to Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich., for free book on cause and cure of piles.

SAMPSON TELLS OF NAVY'S PART

Department Makes Public Report Reviewing Santiago Campaign.

SQUADRON WAS ALWAYS READY

Says Insinuation That He Did Not Properly Co-operate Is False.

OFFICERS OF NAVY NOT AT SURRENDER

Says Commanding General Did Not Appreciate How Necessary Was Squadron in the Reduction and Surrender of Santiago.

Washington, November 30.—The navy department today made public a report from Admiral Sampson covering the operations of the United States blockading fleet off Santiago after the destruction of Cervera's squadron. The report begins with a dispatch dated July 15th, on the flagship New York, and winds up with one from the same flagship dated Guantanamo August 4th. In the first report Admiral Sampson tells of the demonstration made against Aguadores by the Michigan troops under Duffield, the point of which was that as soon as the ships took part in the firing the Spaniards disappeared.

He says that the bombardment of Santiago on the 2nd of July served no particular end because Shafter's attack had been postponed. He quotes dispatches from himself to Shafter, stating that it was impossible to force an entrance to the harbor until the mines had been removed and that work would be accomplished only after the troops had taken the forts. Shafter replied that he could not tell when he could take the batteries. If they were as difficult as those against which he was pitted it would take sometime and a great loss of life.

He says:

"I am a lass to see why the navy cannot work under a destructive fire as well as the army. My loss yesterday was over 500 men. By all means keep up fire on everything in sight until demolished. I expect, however, with time and sufficient men to capture the forts along the bay."

An hour later on the same day, July 2, Shafter again appealed to Sampson to immediately force the harbor entrance, so as to avoid future loss among his men already very heavy.

Says he:

Ships Should Be Saved.

"You can operate with less loss of life than I can."

In reply on the same day Admiral Sampson pointed out that the channel of the harbor was well strewn with mines which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of his ships if he attempted to enter the harbor and that by sinking one the harbor would be blocked against the entrance of the other. He had hoped that Shafter would take the batteries from the rear so that he might drag for the torpedoes, but if it was Shafter's earnest desire that he should force the entrance he would prepare to undertake it, thinking, however, that the position of both army and navy would be made more difficult if they failed in the attempt. He promised to use mines at Guantanamo to countermine those at Santiago which would consume considerable time.

Sampson says:

"It is not so much the loss of men as it is the loss of ships which have until now deterred me from making a direct attack upon the ships within the port.

After the battle with Cervera's fleet Shafter renewed his request that Sampson force an entrance, saying his present position had cost him a thousand men and he did not wish to lose any more. Sampson in comment says this showed a complete misapprehension of the circumstances. He alleges that the sinking of the Mercedes would obstruct the entrance of the larger American ships and that extensive shore batteries were known to exist.

Plans Agreed Upon.

His chief of staff had indicated to Shafter the points that should be carried before any attention was paid to the city and the taking of these points would have insured the destruction of the mines and the entrance of the American fleet. Shafter had cordially consented to this and Sampson did not know why the plan was changed unless the troops had been advanced too far to divert. He expresses the belief that an adherence to the original plan would have resulted in the much quicker surrender of the Spanish troops and less loss of life except by the navy, which would have borne the brunt of attack.

Sampson tells how he contemplated bringing up the marine battalion from Guantanamo, landing them at the foot of Morro to assist in assault or to take the west battery and had no doubt of the success of his plan. He arranged to visit Shafter to talk this over, but being ill, was obliged to send Chief of Staff Captain Chadwick.

"Thus," says Sampson, "I have been surprised to see published in the newspapers any statement of refusal on my part to endeavor to force my way into the harbor and cannot understand—in case the newspaper report be a truthful statement of what was sent by him—General Shafter's sanding any report of this kind.

"I here, moreover, would animadvert upon the apparently extraordinary openness with which every detail of hope, effort or suggestion on the part of the army has been published. The unwisdom of such procedures is too manifest for discussion."

Shells Were Well Placed.

After referring to the existence of what he terms an indefinite truce at that time, Sampson quotes a message from Shafter dated July 10, asking him to begin firing on the city according to programme, but to be careful to put his shots well to the westward, near the bay, to avoid a disastrous moral effect upon his soldiers and the admiral says that reports from army headquarters show that shells were fired with great effect, starting several fires in the city and only a few falling in the water. He quoted a dispatch of Shafter's to this effect. He also quotes a dispatch from Secretary Long saying that the secretary of war desired Sampson to force the harbor; that he wished to do all that was reasonable to bring about the surrender and then leaves the matter to Sampson's discretion, "except that the United States armored vessels must not be risked."

Navy Ready To Co-Operate.

The admiral says:

"I take this to be a continuation of the preceding matter to which I have referred. I think that the falsity of the suggestion that the navy was unwillling to co-operate in forcing an entrance to Santiago is already sufficiently shown, particularly by the minutes of the arrangement shown in paragraph 9. I would, however, add, to show the good will of the navy and my desire and understanding that in case the enemy failed to come to terms through bombardment, the harbor entrance should be forced, that in the meanwhile all preparations were completed for counter mining, the mines having been removed for this purpose from the Resolute to the collier Lebanon and everything arranged for action whenever desired. The only reason for postponement came from the general commanding the army.

"The navy has been placed in such an invidious and false position before the country through the very unwise publication of General Shafter's telegrams that I think this matter should in some way be made clear to the public.

In a report dated August 1st from Sampson to the secretary of the navy, Sampson goes over again all the circumstances connected with the joint operations before Santiago, in order, as he says, that a more complete history of the action of the fleet in combination with the army may be at the disposal of the department. Some of the additions follow:

"When Shafter signaled that Miles and himself were to have a conference looking to the surrender of Santiago, Sampson sent a message to Shafter, saying he desired to be represented in any conference which included the surrender of the shipping. Shafter agreed to this.

Navy Was Reflected On.

On July 14th Sampson sent the following to Secretary Long:

"July 14, 1898.—Published telegrams of General Shafter, Herald, of July 6th, reflect on the navy. I wish the department and the president to understand that the first requisite to opening harbor of Santiago de Cuba is the occupation of forts and entrenchments at its entrance guarding mine fields, and that the general has never made a move to do this, although before his army landed he stated that such was the primary object of his operations. If the general chooses to ignore the sea approaches and to attack Santiago to the east and north, that is his affair, but it should be clearly understood that this attack does not influence the situation at the harbor entrance, from which his left flank is distant not less than four miles. I have been ready at any time during the last three weeks to silence works, to clear entrance of mines and to enter harbor, whenever the army will do the part which the proper conduct of war assigns to it. Throw my ships to certain destruction upon mine fields would be suicidal folly, and I have not the force to form landing party strong enough to insure the capture of the forts. No disagreements mentioned by the paper have been brought to my notice by General Shafter."

Navy Officers Not at Surrender.

After quoting some correspondence, in which Sampson claims the Spanish vessels lying in Santiago harbor as prizes, he refers to the expulsion of Lieutenant Doyle from the captured vessels and the failure of General Shafter to invite any of the sqadron officers to be present at the surrender, and adds:

"This, of course, may have been a mere oversight, but it is, of course, to be regretted that any such should take place. Had the navy been withdrawn after the action of the 3d—after which all the fleet's operations were to aid the army—all the shipping referred to would have escaped and our army would have become the besieged instead of the besiegers, as, of course, the Reina Mercedes and the gunboat Alvarado, lying in the harbor, would have been free to destroy or drive off the transport fleet. I do not think the commanding general quite appreciates how necessary a part of our forces were to the reduction of Santiago and the surrender of its garrison, in any case independently of the effect of our shell, which latter was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the surrender at this time."

Shafter's Answer.

Shafter's rejoinder came on August 1st, directed to Admiral Sampson, as follows:

"Santiago, August 1, 1898.—I do not acknowledge the authority of the secretary of the navy in the matter in which you wire me. The surrender of Santiago was made to me by General Toral in person, in surrendering verbally all the prisoners and public property of Spain in the district commanded by him, and I accepting the same in the presence of troops representing all the respective armies. The details for carrying this into effect were arranged by three commissioners on each side. These articles were signed by the respective commissioners in duplicate, one copy of which was handed to General Toral and the other was sent by me to the secretary of war. Neither General Toral or myself signed them. Certainly, I could not and would not permit these articles to be presented to any other officer for signature, my own not being affixed, and I shall protest to the secretary of war against your signature to that document. I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that no claim for any credit for the capture of Cervera and his fleet has been made by the army, although it is a fact the Spanish fleet did not leave the harbor until the investment of the city was practically completed, and Cervera had sufficient loss and on land on July 1st and 2d notably among them his chief of staff. (Signed.)

"W. R. SHAFTER, Major General."

Sampson says that he acknowledged receipt of the above without argument and that the matter should be decided at Washington. Meanwhile he cites a number of telegrams and signals to show that Shafter had the assistance of the fleet in bringing about the surrender.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. All druggists refund money if it fails ing of the mountain stronghold.

BIOGRAPH PICTURES OF POPE.

PRIVATE EXHIBITION ATTENDED BY DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Father Malone Told the Story of the Pictures and Scenes Affected the Audience.

Washington, November 30.—Tonight at Carroll institute before an audience, representative of social, political and ecclesiastical life, a private exhibition was given of the moving pictures of Pope Leo XIII, as reproduced by the biograph.

Among the distinguished personages present were Archbishop Martinelli, the apostolic delegate to the United States, Archbishop Chappelle, apostolic delegate to Cuba; Monsignor Conaty, of the Catholic university; Bishops Donahue and Curtis and prominent church men from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other places. The diplomatic corps was well represented and there were also present members of the United States senate, house of representatives and many prominent citizens.

The pictures of Leo XIII were enthusiastically received as Father Malone, the well-known Catholic lecturer, told their story. They represent the pope walking in the vatican gardens, driving in the vatican carriage of state, and in various positions in his apartments in the vatican. The closing scene, representing his holiness giving his blessing to his subjects in America, was received most impressively by the audience.

As Father Malone uttered the following the audience was visibly affected:

"A strong tie of personal affection unites his American children to Pope Leo; and as they look upon the frail figure and the face that already seems to be reflecting back the glory of the other life, many a heart will be touched with a sense of pain and sadness. But on the other hand none can escape a thrill of pride and admiration at the picture of sustained power that is here represented."

BLANCO DEPARTS; FEW SAY GOODBY

Now That He Has Gone Many Things Are Said.

HE WAS GREATLY DISLIKED

Was Charged with Responsibility of Cervera's Defeat.

NO KIND WORD FOR THE EX-GOVERNOR

He Is Made Responsible for Reverses of the Campaign and Final Results of War.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., November 30.—The circumstances of Marshal Blanco's departure, particularly the clandestine nature of his movements at an early hour this morning, have furnished occasion for much gossip and for bitter vituperation as the affair throws light upon his methods and conduct during the entire period of his captain generalship.

The oft-repeated statement that he was not popular among the Spaniards in Cuba gets confirmation from the fact that none of his fellow countrymen prominent in civil, social or industrial circles, men whose loyalty to Spain is above suspicion, went near him to say farewell.

At the palace and on board the steamer he was met only by those whose official military duty it was to pay a tribute of respect and courtesy to the ex-governor general of the island, but no personal friends were present to relieve the gloom and dullness of his last hours in Cuba. This, he appeared to feel keenly, for he was morose and silent, showing visible signs of his disappointment and regret.

Now that he has gone, tongues are loosened. He is openly accused of weakness and lack of character. He is made responsible for the reverses of the campaign and the final result of the war, as the corrupt instrument of the corrupt and unprincipled few who rule the destinies of Spain.

In support of such charges it is pointed out that, though he had 150,000 men at his disposal, he withheld re-enforcements from Santiago and that, while deceiving people by announcements that General Pando had left for the eastern provinces at the head of a powerful army, no such movement was even contemplated, Pando, instead, leaving secretly for a tour in Central America, ostensibly on a diplomatic mission, the exact import of which has never been actually explained.

Blame Him for Cervera's Defeat.

Finally, his countrymen make him answerable for the destruction of Cervera's squadron, laying at his door a command that Admiral Cervera should make a dash out of Santiago harbor. Cervera answered that the loss of the fleet was inevitable, and asked authority to land all his guns, to mount them on the shore batteries, to man them with marines, to abandon the vessels, to make a brilliant, and possibly victorious, resistance by land, and as a last resort, if the Americans took the city, to blow up the vessels, thus sparing the lives of officers and crews, who, if the squadron was sent out, would go to certain sacrifice.

Blanco, it is asserted, acting on his own authority, answered briefly and curtly by reiterating his order to make a sally. His countrymen here now wish to make him criminally responsible for the order that entailed this tremendous loss of life.

All this, of course, is given merely as gossip current in Spanish circles here. Last, and by no means least in this list of charges, is Blanco's recent decree transferring all cases of prosecutions against members of the volunteer and irregularly mobilized forces from military to civil tribunals. This has aroused the ire of the Spanish population and can be safely considered the key note of their present reviling of Blanco. By the decree they claim that their brothers are handed over for judgment to their natural enemies, the Cubans, most of the judges now sitting in the island courts being Cubans. There is no doubt that this provision may yet give rise to many serious troubles.

The Official Gazette, of Havana, the government organ, today publishes the conditions governing the concession for the Central railway, for whose construction bids were asked by the Spanish government. Although technically correct, and in order as a matter of official routine, the publication savors of the ludicrous, entailing as it does the gratuitous cession to the concessionaires of lands, one-half of which were either acquired by American conquest, as in the province of Santiago, or occupied by American troops after Spanish evacuation.

Colonel Clous, secretary of the United States evacuation, commission, had just finished reading the decree in The Official Gazette this morning when Colonel Girante, the secretary of the Spanish commissioner, arrived at the Hotel Trocha. He protested energetically against the publication of any decree whereby the Spanish government appeared to cede lands belonging to the United States.

There are numerous reports of collisions and minor disturbances between Spaniards and Cubans all over the island, which, although of no great significance, show the ill feeling which exists and will continue to exist. Ever since the wrecking of the printing office at Guines last week by the Spanish garrison, because the proprietor had published an article entitled "Adieu," disorders there are of daily occurrence. The Spaniards patrol the streets at night, attacking all unprotected citizens whom they find out after 9 o'clock and spreading alarm and consternation. Senor Jose Bolando, the mayor of Guines, who protested, was badly beaten and cut in the head. Last night General Castellanos telegraphed the military commander of Guines that he would hold him directly responsible for the disturbances and insisted on immediate steps being taken to prevent their continuance.

O'Brien To Be First of Sugar Fleet.

San Francisco, November 30.—The American ship Edward O'Brien will be the first of the sugar fleet to be put on between Honolulu and New York. She has been chartered to go to Puget Sound and load coal for the Islands and then take a cargo of sugar around the Horn.

HOOD'S COUPON CALENDAR

1899 Is a perfect beauty, patriotic, up to date. Subject:

"An American Girl"

One of the handsomest pieces of color work issued this year. Lithographed, with border of army and navy emblems embossed in gold. Leave your name with your druggist and ask him to save you a copy or send 6 cents in stamps for one to

C. I. HOOD & CO.,
Lowell, Mass.

(Mention this paper.)

Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine for the Blood and the Best that Money Can Buy. Hence take only Hood's.

LORD STRATHCONA IN WASHINGTON

High Commissioner to London Joins the Anglo-American Meeting.

DISCUSSES THE SITUATION

Says War Gave Opportunity for Expressing Existing Sentiment.

HOPES FOR REMOVAL OF CONTENTIONS

Will Not Discuss Purpose of His Visit. Commission Holds Joint Session.

Washington, November 30.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian commissioner to London, arrived here tonight to join the ranks of distinguished Anglo-Americans in session here. As high commissioner to London, Lord Strathcona is in a position to reflect the views of both the imperial and the colonial authorities.

"I am here while the present high commission meets," said Lord Strathcona in response to inquiries, "as I was when the last high commission met in Washington twenty-eight years ago to settle the Alabama claims and all other controversies growing out of the civil war. That commission brought about splendid results in removing every possibility of trouble between the two governments, and with the warm feeling now existing between the English speaking people on both sides of the water, I am most hopeful that the present commission will remove the last vestige of contention between the United States, Great Britain and Canada. I know, from my own observation, how thoroughly that result would be approved by the mother country, and I am sure the people of Canada and their officials entertain the same feeling.

"The American war with Spain simply gave an opportunity for the expression of a sentiment which has long existed in British hearts," continued Lord Strathcona. "The feeling was always there, but it lacked the occasion for such an expression as all might understand. The war gave occasion and the sympathy and friendship which the British government and people showed for the American cause may be taken as the strong, underlying and lasting feeling of people of the same blood."

Lord Strathcona would not discuss the purpose of his visit.

The Anglo-American commission held a joint session and a number of committee meetings today resulting in much progress. The desire to conclude the work and frame the final treaty is shown by a proposition presented today for night sessions. This was vetoed, as the night work is not regarded as necessary until it becomes better understood as a result of conferences with public men what is to be the ultimate outcome of reciprocity, which is the subject of most importance to the Canadians.

The meeting today was devoted mainly to questions affecting the great lakes and also to the subject of railway transportation in bond across the border. As to the lakes, it is understood that a very full understanding has been reached, which is practically final, although everything is subject to the agreement on other subjects involved.

BIDS FOR NEW FLOATING DOCK.

It Will Be Erected at Algier, La., Limit of Cost $850,000.

Washington, November 30.—Bids were opened today by Commodort Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, for the construction of a combined floating and graving steel dock at Algier, La. The limit of costs for it is $850,000.

But two bids were received. Charles L. Bradbury, of New York, bid the exact limit of the cost of the dock. The Maryland Steel Company, of Baltimore, submitted a bid of $810,000 to build the dock, according to the plans of the bureau. Chief Endicott announced that as soon as the bids could be considered the awards would be made.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IS REPORTED.

Consul Gibbs Says It Has Broken Out at Tamative.

Washington, November 30.—The secretary of state received a cable message from United States Consul Gibbs, at Tamative, Madagascar, saying that the bubonic plague has broken out at that place.

IMPRISONED

for infringing upon *Apollinaris*

A party who REFILLED Apollinaris bottles bearing the genuine labels, and also used counterfeits of the Apollinaris labels, was recently confined FIVE WEEKS in MOYAMENSING PRISON, Philadelphia.

COMPLAINTS will receive vigorous attention if addressed to United Agency Co., 503 Fifth Avenue, New York, Sole Agents of

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

MACON HAS ITS ELECTION TODAY

Both Prohibitionists and Antis Claim They Will Win.

REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN

The Prominent Prohibitionists Who Have Spoken at the Tent.

MEETING OF ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS

Report of the Committee Submitted. Trouble Expected in Macon Today—Precautions of Military and Civil Officers To Prevent It.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Tomorrow will decide whether or not whisky will be sold in Bibb county for the coming two years. The polls will open tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock and will remain open throughout the day. Both sides have held their last meetings and everything is arranged for tomorrow's election.

The men on both sides are excited and are anxiously awaiting the result. Both sides still claim large majorities and the leaders are of the opinion that their side will win without any trouble.

Brief History of Campaign.

The campaign started soon after Macon's great carnival. The tent in which all of the meetings of the prohibitionists have been held was erected in the rear of the Mulberry Street Methodist church and some of the greatest evangelists in the country have been here to work in the interest of prohibition. Rev. J. W. Lee, of North Carolina, was the first evangelist to arrive. He remained here about three weeks. He started the campaign by attacking the city administration. He did not keep this up very long, however, and returned to the question. Rev. Sam P. Jones came next. He remained about three weeks. The crowds at the tent were very small until the arrival of Mr. Jones, and after his first sermon it is estimated that there were fully 3,000 people at the tent every night. Rev. George Stuart, of Cleveland, Tenn., came soon after the arrival of Mr. Jones and assisted in the meeting. Following Mr. Jones and Mr. Stuart came Rev. Francis P. Murphey. He remained here only a few days, but during his stay he did good work.

Rev. Sam Small also came and addressed the meetings several times. Bishop Turner, of the African church, made several speeches to the negroes, and the meetings have been addressed from time to time by the leading prohibitionists of the city.

Both sides have been doing extensive advertising in the newspapers, and the leaders of both sides have contributed articles. Mr. C. R. Pendlinton, the editor of The Macon Telegraph, created quite a sensation by addressing a letter to Sam Jones through the columns of his paper. The letter was never answered. Mr. Pendlinton used his middle name, Rittenhouse, as a nom de plume and it was a long time before the people found out the real writer.

The anti men only begun their meetings a few nights ago, but have been silently working all the time. A meeing of the business men was called yesterday and was held last night at the Academy of Music. The meeting was addressed by Major J. F. Hanson, G. A. Smith, Henry Horne and others. A committee was apointed to draw up a set of resolutions. The committee was composed of Tom W. Loyless, Henry Horne, T. J. Ware and T. C. Burke. The resolutions arrived at were as follows:

"Your committee to whom was referred the subject involved in the election to be decided on the 1st day of December, to decide whether the liquor traffic shall be licensed or prohibited in Bibb county, respectfully submit that after a careful consideration of the question, they are of the opinion that as the representatives of the business interests of Macon and of its invested capital, we fully justify ourselves by declaring clearly on an issue that involves the business conditions of Macon. The business men of Macon are anchored here by investments—are held here by ties not easily loosened—whatever, therefore, affects the business conditions increases their losses, or adds burdens in business competition with other cities; whatever makes for the development and maintenance of business; whatever makes for public order or the reverse, is, in our judgment, a proper subject for this organization to consider. Actuated by this view, your committee find that the issue presented the business men of this city in the coming election is whether the liquor traffic shall be permitted in Bibb county under a license system and police supervision or an unlicensed and unlawful traffic. The traffic under a license system and police supervision is kept within proper limits, and yields a revenue which defrays a large portion of public expenditure. The burden of expenditure is inevitable whether we have a licensed or unlicensed liquor traffic. It costs the city of Macon $40,000 annually to maintain its police force. Under present conditions the revenue derived from saloons, wholesale liquor dealers and brewers constitute about $35,000 of this amount. The police force must be maintained. Indeed, it is hardly adequate now, and with an unlicensed liquor traffic would probably not be sufficient. The present cost of maintaining it and the probable increased cost under prohibition would be an additional burden placed upon the property owners of Macon. The result would be higher rents and vacant buildings, or additional burden placed upon renters who are now burdened to the limit. Nor is this all.

"The experience of other cities, notably Atlanta, proves that prohibition is not effective; that the illicit traffic in liquor is certain to follow the abolition of the licensed saloon, and what is known as the 'jug trade' takes thousands of dollars out of a community that never returns, and causes more liquor to be used than under a licensed system. Atlanta's experience is a proper guide, in our judgment, for the people of Macon. The business men of Atlanta who contributed money, time and their best efforts to carry prohibition in Atlanta, after two years of bitter and costly experience cast their ballots for a license system under police supervision. Such men as Captain J. W. English, ex-Mayor Goodwin and many other prominent citizens who favored prohibition when it was put in operation in Atlanta, say now that after a fair trial it proved a costly failure, and that a licensed system under police supervision is the best method of handling the liquor traffic."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the audience. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting and it was pronounced one of the greatest meetings ever held there by several citizens who are on neither side.

This Circular Was Mailed.

During the campaign each side has issued circulars to the people roasting or ridiculing the other side. The circular of the prohibitionists was described in The Constitution of yesterday. Another circular was distributed to the prohibitionists only today, and it is claimed by the prohibitionists that it was sent out by the antis. It is addressed to the prohibitionists and in the circular is contained an illegal ticket, which, if voted, would be of no value. Following is a copy of the circular:

"Macon, Ga.—Dear Brother: On account of the very great excitement which we anticipate at the polls on election day, the campaign committee of the prohibition party therewith inclose a ballot and hope you will vote the same.

"Each voter is requested to vote in his own precinct. The polls close in East Macon at 2:48 p. m. Respectfully,

"COMMITTEE."

The prohibitionists are hot and claim that the anti-men forged the names of their committee. The antis say that they know nothing of the matter and claim that it must have been sent by some overzealous friend of theirs. The prohis say that it has lost them many votes, but the antis come back at them with the circular issued last week in which statements that were never made are quoted.

The election tomorrow is the main topic of discussion tonight, and everybody is discussing it. Tomorrow will be a red letter day in Macon, and it is thought that there will be trouble.

"None of the soldiers will be allowed in the city tomorrow. General Wilson has ordered that no passes be given to any of the men. This was done at the request of the mayor and council. The mayor stated that the presence of the soldiers on the streets might provoke trouble.

Each side will have managers at the polls tomorrow, so that there can be no claims of fraud.

Mr. Walter B. Hill, one of the leaders of the prohibition side, was seen by a representative of The Constitution tonight and asked for a statement in regard to the election. He gave out the following:

"I have thought very little during the election about its result. It is customary during a campaign for both sides to claim the earth, and outsiders pay very little attention to these prophecies, which really indicate nothing except the way the prophet is going to vote.

"At first my feeling was that the campaign would be worth all that it cost the prohibition workers, a nervous strain and money in the education which would result in demonstrated unity of the churches, white and black, on the subject. Recently my feeling has been that the prohibition would win. I think that Major Hanson's speech last night, considering the tenor in which he generally speaks, implied a genuine doubt in his own mind as to the result.

"I think that the last desperate campaign device of the whisky side will cost them 500 votes. They have forged the letter for the prohibition committee, addressing the voter hypocritically as 'Dear Brother' and begging him to vote the ticket which they inclose. The ticket inclosed reads 'for prohibition,' when, as of course, the only legal prohibition ticket must read 'against the sale.'

"This letter was sent only to prohibitionists whom the whisky side believed to be ignoramuses. It was, therefore, an insult to every one who received it. Luckily they were not ignoramuses and reported the reception to the prohibition committee, who have had time to air it and avoid it.

"I think such men as J. F. Hanson, C. R. Pendlington, T. D. Tinsley, R. H. Plant, Washington Dessau and others counted against prohibition, will cut loose from the gang who regard fraud and forgery as legitimate campaign methods."

Mr. Hill was mad and gave The Constitution man to understand that he was. He also stated that the circular had been killed and that it would amount to nothing except to win votes for his side.

Mr. Alex Block, one of the leaders of the antis, said:

"I knew nothing of the circular until I was informed of it. I am very much surprised to know that such a thing has been done and can only attribute the cause to an over-zealous friend of our side."

Mr. Block was asked his opinion in regard to the election tomorrow, and he replied:

"We will carry the county by 1,200 majority."

The circular created quite a sensation and has been very much talked of.

The meeting at the prohibition tent tonight was largely attended. Speeches were made by N. E. Harris, C. A. Turner and Sam Small. The speeches were lively and the speakers roasted the antis. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

The circular sent out by the anti's was exposed and all prohibitionists present were supplied with a proper ticket. Everything is in readiness for the election tomorrow and voters will be at the polls early.

Fire broke out in Walker's store tonight in Vineville and the stock is a total loss. It is thought the store was set on fire by negro soldiers. The story is denied, however, by the officers, who claim the fire started from a stove in the store.

Military Gossip.

A board of army officers has been appointed to investigate the competence of some of the negro officers who are in command of troops here. The board was appointed some time ago, but it was not known until today. No report has yet been made, but it is expected that the board will complete its work tomorrow.

The division headquarters have been moved from the Exchange bank building into the Washington block, over Sol Hoge's drug store. The removal took place this morning. The only reason given for the removal is that General Bates wanted to be nearer the center of the city. General Bates will not move his headquarters into camp, as first intended, but will remain in the city.

The Sixth Virginia regiment, which attempted to take the town on its arrival here some time ago, is still under arrest. None of the men haev been allowed to come into the city since the arrival of the regiment, and it is more than probable that some of the officers will be dropped by the investigating board.

The two negro officers who killed the private at Knoxville, Tenn., will not be courtmartialed, as first stated. It seems that the commanding officers have come to the conclusion that the killing was done in self defense. The officers will probably be released tomorrow. It is thought, however, that one of the officers will be tried by courtmartial for conduct unbecoming an officer.

President Invited.

The committee of the chamber of commerce appointed to request the president to visit Macon during his southern tour, this morning forwarded the following telegram:

"Macon, Ga., November 30.—To the President, Washington, D. C.: As the representatives of the chamber of commerce, and through them the city of Macon, we earnestly and cordially extend to you an invitation to extend your contemplated trip to Atlanta to this place.

"We assure you that you will receive a hearty and respectful welcome and a cordial and hospitable entertainment by the citizens of Macon. We send this invitation by the unanimous direction of the chamber of commerce, to be followed by a written invitation, which will be presented to you in person on Monday by a committee appointed for that purpose. Please answer.

"R. M. ROGERS,
"A. O. BACON,
"C. L. BARTLETT,
"J. F. HANSON, AND OTHERS."

The foregoing telegram was re-enforced by one from Major General Wilson, who is very anxious that the president shall inspect the Macon camps.

Soldier Found Dead.

Private Hamilton, a negro soldier of company K, Seventh immunes, was found dead in his tent at Camp Haskell this morning. It is thought that he was killed by a tent mate, who has not been seen today.

INVESTIGATING THE ACCIDENT.

Blame for Grounding of Chester Placed on the Pilots.

Savannah, Ga., November 30.—An investigation of the grounding of the transport Chester, with the Fifteenth United States infantry on board, bound for Neuvitas, Cuba, in the Savannah river, was held today by the local board of pilotage commissioners acting for the port, by Lieutentant Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr., inspector general of the Seventh corps, for the war department, and by Captain William Williams, quartermaster of the Chester, for the quartermaster's department.

The Chester grounded twice, the first time being put ashore by her pilot to avoid a collision with the transport Manitoba, which was entering the port as the Chester was going out, and the second time going ashore in a fog. The blame for the first mishap is placed upon the pilots of the two transports. The blame for the second mishap is placed upon the pilot of the Chester, but with mitigating circumstances.

This report will be made to the war department. All parties interested in the investigation agreed that the grounding of the Chester was not due to any lack of water in the channel, but to the poor judgment displayed by the pilots in attempting to pass the two vessels. The Chester is at anchor in the harbor and will go to sea tomorrow morning.

AUGUSTA MILLS SHUT DOWN.

The King, Sibley and Langley Close Their Doors Again.

Augusta, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—After two days of ineffectual effort to get a sufficient number of hands with which to run, the King and Sibley mills and the Langley mill, across the river, closed their doors again today and will remain closed until the present trouble with the operatives is ended. The strike seems to affect materially only the three large mills named. The Augusta factory never had any strike among its operatives; the Enterprise resumed work after only two days intermission; the Globe mills and the Sutherland mills had no strike, and the Warwick, a small factory farthest up the canal, is said to have restored the old scale and gone back to work. Thus there seems to be no unity of action either among mill owners or operatives. It seems to be a sort of go-as-you-please on both sides. How it will end remains to be seen. The strikers have resisted the overtures made by the mill men by the opening of their doors for their return and now these presidents have ordered the mills shut down until the operatives are ready to go to work. Neither side is disposed to give in and yet neither side relishes the strike.

CHANGE OF TROOPS AT PANA.

Troop B of Illinois Cavalry Relieved by Company K, Fifth Regiment.

Pana, Ill., November 30.—After fifty days continuous night and day riot duty in Pana, troops B of Bloomington, First Illinois cavalry squadron, were relieved today by company K, Fifth regiment of Delvan. Desultory shooting continues nightly, the provost guard having out little success in effecting captures. Another consignment of negroes arrived last night. They were met at the train by a squad of soldiers who relieved them of arms before permitting them to march to Springside mine barracks.

The white miners are remaining steadfast for the scale and union recognition. They received yesterday $6,100 from the state union. Next week sheriff-elect Downey, an avowed friend of the miners, relieves Sheriff Coburn in charge of affairs here.

Great interest is being manifested in the cases of the miners indicted for riot and the capture of operator Overholt, will be called in the circuit court this week. The miners have employed able counsel and expect acquittal.

CONFESSES TO TWO MURDERS.

Hancock Says He and Mrs. Gross Murdered Two.

Los Angeles, Cal., November 30.—John Hancock, who has just been taken to San Quentin to serve a ten years sentence for burgalary, has confessed that he and Winifred Myers murdered Dr. Engelke and Pete Edminston, on the desert in southern Nevada, over a year ago.

Hancock says the crime was planned by the woman with the object of securing the horses and wagons belonging to their victims in order that they might continue their journey to Salt Lake, their own horses being fagged out.

Miss Meyers, now Mrs. Gross, recently made a statement accusing Hancock of both murders and asserting her own innocence.

WILL DISCUSS THE CUBAN SITUATION

General Garcia and Cuban Commissioners Arrive in Washington.

GENERAL GARCIA TALKS

Says He Thinks the Cuban Soldiers Should Be Paid.

HE HAS FAITH IN THE UNITED STATES

Proposition To Annex Cuba Should Not Be Discussed—Cubans Would Be Enlisted.

Washington, November 30.—The members of the commission delegated to visit the United States to discuss with officials of this government the many problems which confront both Cubans and Americans on the island, arrived in Washington this evening on the Pennsylvania congressional limited from New York.

The commission is headed by General Calixto Garcia, the veteran soldier and leader. Associated with him on the commission are Major General Joseph Miguel Gomez, who won distinction by his gallantry in the late revolution; Colonel Manuel Sanguilly, Jose Antonio Gonzales Lanueza and Colonel Jose R. Villalon, a civil engineer who served on the staff of General Maceo. Senor Villalon is the secretary of the commission.

The commissioners were met at the station by Senor Gonzales de Quesada and Senor Casanova.

Accompanying the commissioners were Horatio S. Rubens, counsel in New York of the Cuban government, and Richard Kohn.

The party went direct to the Raleigh hotel, where apartments had been reserved for them. It is the present expectation of General Garcia and the other commissioners to remain in Washington about ten days. Tomorrow General Garcia will call upon Secretary of War Alger, but beyond that call no arrangements have been perfected for the movements of the commission.

In a general sense it is the purpose of the commission to discuss with the officials of the administration all questions relating to the future of the island and its people. One of the principal questions will be that relating to the disposition of the Cuban army.

Wants Cuban Army Paid.

In the course of an interview, General Garcia said it would be a hardship for the Cuban army to disband at this time without receiving pay for its services in the field. When the revolution began the Cubans left their homes to fight for the freedom and independence of the island. Through the assistance of the United States the yoke of Spain has been thrown off forever, and the soldiers are now to return once more to peaceful pursuits.

In a majority of cases, however, their homes have been destroyed and their lands laid waste. They hope some method may be provided whereby they may be given sufficient means to gain a new start in life.

General Garcia has no suggestion to make as to the method of providing this means, but expresses the hope of obtaining, through the assistance of this country, a sufficient amount partly to reimburse the Cubans for their service in the field. This sum may b advanced on the security of the Cuban revenues or obtained in any other way that might be satisfactory to this country.

General Garcia says that the Cuban government stands pledged to pay its soldiers, and will in good faith live up to any agreement that may be made by the adjustment of the temporary difficulty.

Has Faith in United States.

Concerning the proposition which has been made to annex the island to the United States, General Garcia said:

"I do not think that is a question which can be discussed or settled at present, because the congress of the United States has declared by a most solemn enactment that the people of Cuba ought to be free and independent. I have such faith in the honor and integrity of the United States that I am satisfied that declaration of congress will be carried out. Other things are matters of time and detail."

General Garcia says the Cubans are acting in the utmost good faith, and that they believe the United States government is acting and will continue to act in the same way. He and other Cubans are willing to join this government in its effort to obtain for the island a free, independent and stable government.

He believes the Cuban people are prepared to establish and maintain such a government, and is satisfied that time will demonstrate the accuracy of his views. He has no objection to the sending of American troops to the island to afford the population protection pending the establishment of the new government and the creation, under that government, of a proper army and police force. Indeed, he says, the Cubans themselves are willing to be enlisted as such garrison force, in whole or in part, as this government may deem desirable, but suggests that when American soldiers are sent to the island they be placed under smart restraint in order to prevent the recurrence of such affairs as that at San Luis.

In making this comment General Garcia disclaimed any reflection upon the American army, for which he expresses the highest respect.

RAISES HIS OWN MEAT.

Farmer Heard Kills a Hog Weighing Over Five Hundred Pounds.

LaGrange, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Mr. A. J. Heard, one of Troup's most substantial farmers, this morning killed a hog which, after being dressed, weighed 545 pounds. The hog was twenty-three months old and was a thoroughbred berkshire. Mr. Heard said the hog had been raised and mainly kept up on buttermilk and lucerne. Since cold weather he had been giving it corn to harden the flesh. The corn fed to it was raised on land off of which he cut a crop of oats in the spring. Mr. Heard belongs to that class of farmers that lives at home, and while he grows a considerable amount of cotton he does not do so to the detriment of his corn, oats, wheat, cow and hog crop. He lives about two and a half miles out from town, and never comes in without bringing butter, chickens, eggs or something of the sort convertable into money.

NOTHING IS STRONGER THAN CUSTOM. GET USED TO THIS STAMP ON YOUR LINEN.

Cluett

BRAND

INSIST ON THE MARK. IT'S A GUARANTEE.

CLUETT COON & CO. MAKERS, TROY, N.Y. (SOUVENIR OF FASHIONS FREE)

FIGHT IN CAMP AT ATHENS.

SERGEANT BECKER FATALLY WOUNDS PRIVATE KELLY.

Attempt Was Made To Lynch the Sergeant by Members of Kelly's Company.

Athens, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Private Kelly, of company C, Two Hundred and Second New York regiment, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Quartermaster Sergeant Becker, of company H, same regiment, during a general fight in company C's street tonight. Kelly is now in the hospital under surgical care and Becker is in irons.

Intense indignation prevails among the men of Kelly's company over the shooting. Immediately after its occurrence feeling ran so high with them that they made an attempt to lynch Becker, and were only prevented from executing their design by the hurried arrival of the provost guard, which took Becker in charge and carried him to the regimental prison.

There is small hope of Kelly's recovery. The ball entered his left side just below the heart and passed entirely through his body.

The men of company C declare that the wounded man was taking no part in the fight, and that Becker shot him without provocation. They say he is a quiet, well behaved man, and was merely a spectator of what was going on, when Becker's bullet felled him.

W. C. WHITNEY BUYS LISSAK.

Famous Race Horse Was Sold Yesterday for $7,600.

Lexington, November 30.—Another famous race horse has been added to the stable of Hon. W. C. Whitney. Lissak, now retired to the stud, was purchased today by Mr. Paget for $7,600. This sale was the feature of the closing day of Woodard and Shanklin's thoroughbred sales. One hundred and seven head brought $14,845, an average of $139.

MITCHELL MAY MEET SHARKEY.

Moore Has Deposited 200 Pounds with Sporting Life To Arrange Match.

London, November 30.—George W. (Poney) Moore has deposited £200 with The Sporting Life with the intention of arranging a match between his son-in-law, Charley Mitchell, and Thomas Sharkey, the American pugilist, for £500 or £1,000 a side and the best purse offered.

SON OF DON CARLOS TO MARRY.

It Is Said Marriage with a Bavarian Princess Has Been Arranged.

Madrid, November 30.—It is asserted here that a marriage has been arranged between Don Jaime, son of the Spanish pretender, Don Carlos, and a Bavarian princess.

HON. JEPTHA DANIEL DEAD.

Heard County Loses One of Its Foremost Citizens.

Franklin, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Hon. Jeptha H. Daniel died at his home here Sunday night at 10:20 o'clock after a long illness. He was born in Virginia on the 23d day of January, 1815 and removed to Heard county in the year 1823. Mr. Daniel left Virginia when a babe four weeks old, traveling by wagon to North Carolina, staying for a short time, thence moving to Fulton county, near where Atlanta now stands. From Fulton he removed at eight years old to Heard county, where he has lived and been identified with almost every interest, public and private, for seventy-five years.

Possessed with a large amount of public spirit, he gave liberally to all worthy objects of charity and public good. He served through the civil war, in which he made a true and brave soldier. He was ordinary of Heard county for eight years, in which position he displayed that same financial ability that had marked his own private affairs, and in a short time the county was reclaimed from a large amount of indebtedness. Mr. Daniel was a member of the Methodist church, and especially in his later days, gave much of his time and attention to religious matters. He leaves three children surviving him, Dr. John W. Daniel and Mrs. A. G. Hendrick, of this place, and Mrs. H. L. Hendrick, of Cooksville, Ga.

Miss Nancy Cooper, LaGrange, Ga.

LaGrange, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—One of the saddest deaths that has occurred in LaGrange for many a day was that of Miss Nancy B. Cooper, the teacher of the primary department at the LaGrange Female college. Miss Cooper was from Kentucky, and this was her first year at this college, having taken charge in September at the opening of the colleg eyear. Just a week or two ago she was taken down with pneumonia, which developed into typhoid fever, which caused her death this morning at 4 o'clock. Miss Cooper's father, who arrived from Kentucky Saturday morning, was the only member of her family with her at her death. The remains were shipped this morning on the half-past 9 o'clock vestibule to her home in Kentucky, where they will be interred. The college exercises were suspended for the day and the students in a body followed the casket to the depot. Miss Cooper was twenty-three years old, was most highly cultured and was fast making friends in this city, and the little children of her department are heart broken over her death.

E. C. Bustin, Campbell County, Ga.

Fairburn, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Mr. E. C. Bustin, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of this county, died yesterday, and the remains were interred at Bethany church, near his home, where he had lived for more than half a century. Mr. Bustin was eighty-two years old.

Mrs. B. Brown, Albany, Ga.

Albany, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Mrs. B. Brown died at her home in this city yesterday evening after a lingering illness of several weeks caused by a general breaking down on account of old age, she being about seventy years old. She was admired and beloved by a large circle of friends, and a husband and numerous posterity survive to mourn their loss. The interment will take place this afternoon in Oakview cemetery.

Mrs. Thomas Stafford, Augusta, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Mrs. Thomas H. Stafford, one of the best known ladies in Augusta and the wife of a popular citizen, died tonight. Mrs. Stafford was a charming and cultured woman who took an active part in all public work among the ladies of Augusta. Her husband and several grown sons and daughters survive her.

Captain De La Torre Dies.

San Francisco, November 30.—Captain A. De La Torre, organizer of the Jaurez Guards, of this city, in early days and an officer of the army of ex-President Jaurez, of Mexico, who fought to drive Maximilian out of Mexico, died at San Rafael today after a protracted illness. Heart failure was the cause of his death.

Augusta Companies Mustered Out.

Augusta, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—After various postponements and delays, companies C and I, of the Second Georgia, were paid off today and mustered out of the United States army.

The Masonic fair opened tonight in Masonic hall with appropriate remarks by General J. B. S. Gobin, past grand master of the grand encampment of the United States. The Masonic hall has been elaborately decorated and brilliantly lighted, and with its artistically arranged booths it is a bower of beauty. The object of the fair is to raise money for the enlargement and improvement of Masonic hall so as to seat 2,000 people, and many valuable articles have been contributed from many sources.

Raided the Distillery.

Sparta, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—The revenue officers raided an illicit distillery early this morning near Powellton, in the northern part of Hancock county. Only one man captured, T. J. Veazy, the son of ex-Representative Veazy, of Taliaferro county. The officers found the still of Bill Andrews, a man well known at Sparta, who has been making mountain dew for over forty years. His still, which was well hidden in a thick swamp, was well stocked with provisions, and was prepared to do business on a large scale. Andrews made his escape and the officers after destroying a large amount of whisky which was stored there, had to leave without him.

A Fight in Camp.

Columbus, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Privates Hall and Cracroff, of the Third Kentucky, engaged in a difficulty in camps, and Cracroff fractured the other's skull with his musket. Hall may die. Cracroff claims that Hall was attacking him with a meat ax.

The general courtmartial for this division convened in Columbus today. The hearings are private, no findings being announced until they are passed upon by Major General Ludlow, who is the reviewing authority for this division.

A Pleasant Incident.

Athens, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—A few days after the arrival of the Third New Jersey regiment in Athens the boys of company E ran short of rations and one day Mr. W. A. Jester, a prominent citizen and ex-confederate veteran, set them up to a real good dinner. Last night the members of company E called upon Mr. Jester at his home and presented him with a fine gold-headed cane. Mr. Jester responded in a neat manner and invited the soldiers in, where delicious refreshments were served and a musical programme rendered. This affair is one of the most pleasant incidents of the visit of the soldiers to Athens.

Inspection at Americus.

Americus, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Regiments comprising the Second brigade, Second division, First army corps, at Camp Gilman, near Americus, underwent general inspection today with most satisfactory results. This brigade will be paid off in a few days and the arrival of army paymasters is daily expected. Substantial frame structures have recently been built on the camp grounds, and it is now believed Camp Gilman will be made a permanent camp. There is no sickness whatever among the soldiers.

Judge Shewmake Dying.

Augusta, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Judge John T. Shewmake, a member of the confederate congress and prominent lawyer of Augusta, is reported dying tonight. He has been unconscious for nearly forty-eight hours and the physicians say death may come at any hour. It will be remembered that when appointed major in the Third Georgia regiment, Major Burke Shewmake declined on account of the critical condition of his father's health. Since the sudden death of Major Shewmake, ten days ago, his father has failed steadily and will probably not survive tonight.

STAMP SUIT IS DISMISSED.

Railroad Company Must Pay for Stamps on Telegrams.

New York, November 30.—The suit of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway in the United States district court to compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to affix and pay for the revenue stamps required by the war revenue law on the telegraphic messages transmitted under its contract with the railroad company, has been dismissed at the railroad's cost.

The contention of the railway company was that the service which the telegraph company agrees to give to the railway company is to be free of all charges. The telegraph company's answer was that it could have no responsibility for the taxes made by the United States government on telegraphic messages and especially in view of the repeated rulings of the commissioner of internal revenue that the law requires that the "maker, signer or issuer" of telegraphic messages must affix and pay for the stamps.

GRAND OPERA SEASON OPENS.

Melba and Bonnard Sing Romeo and Juliet in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, November 30.—The Philadelphia season of grand opera, under the management of Charles A. Ellis, had a brilliant opening tonight. Melba was the star in "Romeo and Juliet" and her personal success was tremendous. Her voice is, if anything, better than ever and her acting shows the result of her constant study in that direction.

Bonnard, the new French tenor, made his debut in America as Romeo. He revealed a voice that compares favorably with that of any artist who has undertaken the part here. In addition, he possesses a fine stage presence and acts well.

INCREASE IN WHEAT CROP.

Surplus Available for Export Estimated at 2,250,000.

Sydney, N. S. W., December 1.—According to the official forecast, the wheat harvest for 1898 will be 1,500,000 bushels in excess of that of 1897, and there will be a surplus available for export of 2,250,000 bushels.

DISCOVERS VALUABLE SERUM.

Death from Bites of Poisonous Snakes Can Be Prevented.

Washington, November 30.—Consul Skinner, at Marseilles, reports that Dr. Chalmette, of the Pasteur institute at Lille, has discovered an antivenomous serum, by means of which the poisoning from snake bites can always be checked and death prevented if the serum be injectid within four hours after the poison has been bitten. The full text of the report has been transmitted to the Marine hospital service.

GERMANY WANTS PRIVILEGES.

Negotiating for Commercial Privileges in the Sulus.

London, December 1.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Germany is negotiating at Washington for the recognition of Germany's commercial privileges in the Sulus. The negotiations are friendly. Germany desiring to act in perfect agreement with England and the United States.

"I believe it to be correct that Germany would give a reasonable price for the Carolines, but she does not desire to do anything to prejudice her relations with either the United States or Great Britain."

WON'T REVIVE OLD PROTOCOL.

Spain Instructs Commission Against That of 1877.

Washington, November 30.—The protocol of 1877 which the Spanish government has notified her commissioners not to revive is the celebrated Cushing protocol which has been a source of much correspondence between the two governments and was invoked by this government a number of times prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

The protocol was framed with special reference to the outbreaks in Cuba against Spain and now that she has lost nearly all of her colonies and especially those near our soil has not its former importance to the United States. Its aim was to guarantee our citizens protection against summary and secret legal proceedings.

Its first clause which fairly descreptive of the whole protocol, provided that no citizen of the United States residing in Spain or her possessions charged with treason, conspiracy against the government or any other crime shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal unless captured with arms in hand but instead shall be tried exclusively by the ordinary leagal jurisdiction.

MASKED MOB GATHERS QUICKLY.

Parkersburg Jail Surrounded, but Nothing Serious Results.

Parkersburg, W. Va., November 30.—Late tonight a circular was received on the streets reading:

"'Armed and masked men wanted at 11 o'clock tonight at south end of bridge.'"

Before 11 o'clock 400 men had collected there, mostly masked. At midnight they marched across to the jail, where over a thousand collected. Sheriff Wade had a large guard around with winchesters. He told the crowd to disperse or he would do his sworn duty.

It is supposed they want to lynch two negroes, Wade Grant and George Malat, both accused of assaulting women.

A few shots have been fired, but no one hurt.

GEN. RIOS WILL NOT SURRENDER

Reports Say He Inflicts Heavy Losses on Insurgents.

Madrid, November 30.—An official dispatch from General Rios, governor of the Vizcayas islands, reports that the Spanish troops at Haollo have made a successful sortie, inflicting heavy losses upon the insurgents.

The spreading of the insurgent movement, the dispatch says, is not directed against the Spaniards, but against the Americans.

Premier Sagasta denies the report that General Rios is negotiating for a surrender to the insurgents.

TO RECONSIDER DAWES TREATY.

Extraordinary Session of Chickasaw Legislature Called.

Denison, Tex., November 30.—A call was issued by Governor Johnston, convening the Chickasaw legislature in extraordinary session December 11th. It is said the Dawes treaty, recently rejected, will be again laid before the body, supposedly for reconsideration.

WE OFFER FOR RENT.

STORE ROOM

Situated in our new block, suitable for

Drug Store, Ladies' Millinery Store or Ice Cream Parlor

SODA WATER, CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

APPLY TO

A. W. FARLINGER,

321-323 PEACHTREE STREET.

MURRAY HILL CLUB

TRADE MARK

Magnus

Pure Rye Whiskey

Prescribed by Physicians, used in exclusive clubs, sold on dining cars, and by prominent dealers. Refuse to accept any substitute. You should demand THE BEST. See that labels bear our trade mark and signature.

JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO.,

Cincinnati, O.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

"PRINTED ON RED PAPER."

STOP! DANGER!

Persons in need of medical treatment are often aware that they are afflicted with some trouble, but put it off from time to time until they have a disease that is incurable. Would it not be best to stop and study your condition and be warned at the DANGER SIGNAL? Also would it not be much more sensible to consult a physician and find out your just condition? Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., the eminent specialists of this city, have the reputation of being the most skilled men in their specialty, and if you go to them they will tell you the truth. Not only that—if you do not need treatment they will tell you so; if you do, they will advise you the quickest and safest way to get well. Remember they are experts and have had the best results of any specialists in this city in their line, have been located here for a long time, and the business men, press and their grateful patients heartily indorse their methods of treatment. Consult them and you are safe.

SPECALTIES:

Syphilis, specific blood poison, nervous debility, stricture, impotency, unnatural discharges, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of womankind.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank No 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.

Call or write Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., Inman building.

IT WAS A FINISH FOR JIM CORBETT

That Fake Fight Probably Kills Him and Prize Fighting.

GOSSIP OF THE METROPOLIS

Theatrical Events That Are Worth Talking About.

WHERE LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY IS MADE

George Tyler and "The Christian"—A Famous Stage Beauty—An Atlanta Girl.

New York, November 27.—(Special Correspondence.)—The sporting columns of the newspapers reflect the sentiment in sporting circles when they agree that the Corbett-Sharkey fake has, for the present, given a death blow to pugilism. There can be no doubt—or at least there is no doubt in the minds of those who are close students of that sort of thing—that Con McVey's foul was prearranged, and that it was made for the purpose of throwing the men who had placed their money back of Corbett. To what extent Corbett himself was a party to this phase of the deal it is not possible to say, but everybody here believes that he was in every respect a party to it, and would have shared in the profits of the gang that, knowing what the end would be, had placed its money on Sharkey.

When John L. Sullivan went down in defeat at New Orleans, there was universal mourning among the sporting fraternity; when Corbett was finished up in such short order by Fitzsimmons there was rejoicing, but the joy was tempered by the belief that Fitz's victory was a fluke, and that Corbett would yet come to the front again. It seemed impossible that the man who had whipped the giant Sullivan could be kept down, for there was no question of his splendid skill as a boxer. But this second defeat, in a contest wherein the superiority of his adversary was cleverly shown even though the final decision was on a foul, is taken as meaning that Corbett is permanently done for, and the thought carries joy to the hearts of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the admirers of the so-called "manly" art.

This defeat in all probability winds up Corbett's career on the stage, and there will be no sorrowing thereat. Corbett is a man of intelligence, and has proved a fair actor; as long as there has been a general belief that he was the superior of other aspirants to the fistic championship, he has been able to draw audiences; but now that he is done for from the prize-fighting standpoint, he will undoubtedly prove a dead card from a theatrical standpoint. Sullivan keeps on drawing houses, although he can't act, and is usually surrounded by an execrable company. But John L. has a magnetic personality which somehow calls forth the admiration of the individual man just as a prize fighter brings out all of the brutal instincts of man as a composite. Corbett has none of this. Almost everybody has believed that he was a "yellow dog," and now that they think it has been proved, they are rejoicing.

The best part of Corbett was his manager and partner, Billy Brady, who is known from one end of the country to the other because of his theatrical enterprise. When Corbett separated from Brady the former quickly sank to his own level, and the work at the Lenox meeting the other night showed what that is.

Theatrical Prosperity in New York.

If the theaters are taken as an index of the financial condition of a community—and there is no better—then New York as a city is certainly enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

There never has been a time, in recent years at least, when there was so general prosperity among the playhouses as there is now. From one end of the city to the other they are doing big business. The two great financial successes of the season have been Mansfield's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "The Christian." Both of these productions have played to a business that would make the mouths of all the other managers water even these cold winter days were it not for the fact that the others, too, are on Easy street. Mansfield's production is a magnificent thing and very costly, but it has undoubtedly been profitable from the very first. Seats are selling two and three weeks ahead and the unfortunate man who falls victim to the speculators has to go way up into fancy prices before he can get any sort of results.

We had the first production of "The Christian" over in Washington and it brought us Hall Caine with his funny little Manx personality and the first of his felicitous speeches on an Anglo-American alliance. Hall can well afford to advocate close relations between this country and Great Britain, for he is certainly profiting by the American support of his novels and his plays. George Tyler, who is the active manager of "The Christian," tells me that the royalties that go to Caine are very large indeed, and he gave me some interesting figures to show this. The author's contract calls for a certain percentage on the gross receipts until they reach $5,000 on the week and double that percentage on everything above the $5,000. As "The Christian" has been drawing as high as $11,000 and $12,000 on the week ever since its first production, you can figure out for yourself why Caine has good reason to feel greatful to his American brethren.

Tyler the Real Mascot.

Miss Allen has been a mascot for her managers as well as the author, or rather, to be strictly correct, the managers have been mascots for both the author and the star.

The last time I saw George Tyler was in Atlanta when he was trying, with the able assistance of Jake Rosenthal, to exploit Digby Bell as a star. If I recollect correctly I was partfceps criminis in getting Digby several good audiences in Atlanta—the only place he got them from the time he started out until the show collapsed a few weeks later somewhere up about Terre Haute, Ind.

Rosenthal and Tyler were then engaged in a continuous performance act of standing off railroads and hotels in order to get the company from one place to another. Now tney are both more or less on the right side of the market. It was Tyler who conceived the idea of starring Viola Allen and it was he who conceived the idea and made the contract for the dramatization of "The Christian." His partner in the enterprise is a lithographer or a publisher in New York and between them they are dividing something like a bushel of money each week.

As for Jake, he has just separated himself from the Broadhursts, whose comedies he has been successfully exploiting. "What Happened to Jones" came as the result of that unfortunate summer season of comic opera down in Atlanta when Jake had George Boniface as his comedian. The play was hawked about New York by its author, every manager turning it down until it came to Rosenthal's notice. He didn't have a dollar, but he knew how to get a theater and have a production made, and he gave Boniface the chance of his life. That was the beginning of the success which has crowded in upon the Broadhursts.

Rosenthal is now engaged in getting ready for the production of a comedy which he owns and which is known as "Brown's in Town." I'm told it's a good thing.

Has Made a Hit.

One of the best of the Broadhurst comedies is "Why Smith Left Home," and one of the great successes of that production is made by a very talented girl who is well known in Atlanta. She is Dorothy Usner, who visited Atlanta several times before she went on the stage and who has many friends and admirers there. The part she does in this comedy would be a comparatively insignificant one in the hands of any save a true artist, and yet she has made it stand out until she is, by common consent of all the critics, given second place to but one person in the company and that is that sterling old actress, Mrs. Yeamans, who has the chief part of the play.

Miss Usner is famous among stage beauties. She has, in a sense, taken the place once held by Maude Branscombe, who was in her day the most photographed woman in America. Dorothy Usner is the delight of every photographer who is a real artist because she possesses to the highest possible degree the knowledge of how to pose effectively. During the past three years she has done a variety of parts and done them all well. Her success in this particular comedy is so pronounced that it is sure to lead to much better things in the future, and she deserves them all.

An Atlanta girl who "makes good" in quite an important part in one of the big productions of the year is little Nella Webb, who has taken the role in "The Belle of New York" in which Marie George made herself famous. The part is a parody on the Cissy Fitzgerald type of soubrette, all smiles and teeth and dances. She is called in this production Kissy Fitzgater, and like everything else in "The Belle" is the true thing from a Casino standpoint. Dan Daly is, of course, the central figure. He is the funniest thing that ever happened and is as funny in this as in anything else he has ever had.

"A Dangerous Maid."

The present Casino production, "A Dangerous Maid," is in some respects a departure from the usual Casino skit and yet it bears in all essential details the Casino stamp.

The play is an adaptation by Sydney Rosenfeld, of a German comedy, the English name for which would be "Hot Blood." There is nothing left of the original except the story, which is used as a framework, and the suggestions carried by the original name. Rosenfeld, who is the most brilliant write for the American stage, has made this scintillatingly bright and with the production which George Lederer has given it, "A Dangerous Maid" is a stunning hit.

Although comic opera does not go strong in New York, De Wolf Hopper, Francis Wilson and Jeff De Angelis have all made substantial hits, and the season has brought to the front a new operatic star, who has already proved her right to a place in the front ranks. She is Alice Nielsen, who has a small part in The Bostonians company, and who has been made a star by that prince of managers, Frank Perley.

Perley the Manager.

Perley has made The Bostonians a great money making institution and he has demonstrated his magnificant capacity in handling a number of great productions. The list is too long to repeat here, because I want a little space in which to mention his last star. She is a pretty girl, with a very attractive personality and excellent voice, and possessing to a high degree that personal magnetism which is the corner stone of stellar success. Little Miss Nielsen caught New York and this week was made much of in Washington, where she was entertained by Mrs. McKinley and in turn entertained everybody from the president down. Perley has given her a good opera, an excellent company and a magnificant production. As they say in Paris "she has arrived," and she has arrived to stay.

The best individual piece of acting I have seen this year was in a play on the Old Homestead order, called "Way Down East." It was done by a woman not well known in the east, but of whom I have happened to know a good deal through her excellent work on the Pacific coast. She is Pheobe Davies, who may be remembered in Atlanta in a play called "The New South," the scenes of which were laid near Atlanta. In "Way Down East," she does some acting which nobody else, unless it is Mrs. Fiske, could do and it is hardly neccessary to say that she adds to her already well made reputation as an excellent actress. If you should get a chance in the south to see Pheobe Davies don't let it slip by.

JOS: OHL.

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Soldier Charged with Murder.

Anniston, Ala., November 30.—(Special.)—Private Henry Hughes, of company M, Third Tennessee, was arrested today on a state warrant sworn out by Captain Francis P. Fremont, of the Second infantry, charging him with the murder of Sergeant E. Heist, of the latter regiment, in a bawdy house, about six weeks ago. Hughes was a member of the provost guard, which was attempting to clear the house, as trouble seemed to be brewing. There was considerable excitement and in it the fatal shot was fired. A military board of inquiry investigated the affair, but failed to fix the responsibility. Since then additional evidence is said to have been found. Hughes is from Oliver Springs, Tenn.

Chinese Loaded with Money.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

The turnkeys in the Los Angeles county jail had an interesting experience recently on the arrival of two Chinese from San Diego pending deportation. The men had been searched by the San Diego officers, and were reported to have no articles on their person, but the Los Angeles jail officials thought it would be just as well to apply their methods of investigation, and the outcome was a lot of money, nuggets and gold dust.

The coolies had little packages of gold dust carefully packed away between the toes; others were braided into strands of their cues; bank notes were cleverly stitched into the lining of their hats and the creases of their clothes. In fact, almost every place, mentionable and unmentionable, where coin, bills or gold dust could be hidden contained its quota, the total found amounting to something over $40 in bills, as much more in silver, and no one knows exactly how much in gold dust from Lower California mines.

The money, of course, belongs to the Chinese, but if they had been allowed to keep it on their persons while locked up they would surely have been robbed of every cent of it by the other prisoners.

A SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

We have bought the entire stock of Moon and Jobson, consisting of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware and Art Goods, which we will sell at auction in connection with our regular stock at

NO. 15 PEACHTREE STREET

Ladies Are Especially Invited..... THREE SALES DAILY---10:30 A. M., 3:30 AND 7:30 P. M. A Good Opportunity to Buy CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

PICKERT JEWELRY CO.

TO RESTRICT THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

Is the Intention of a Bill Before the Alabama Legislature.

PROPOSES AN AMENDMENT

To Article of the State Constitution To Regulate Voting.

EVIDENCE OF HAVING PAID THE POLL TAX

Must Be Submitted Before the Ballot Can Be Deposited—Legislators Will Come to Jubilee.

Montgomery, Ala., November 30.—(Special.)—The most important bill introduced into the general assembly today was by Representative Brandon. It proposes to submit to the people of the state at the general election to be held on the first Monday in August, 1900, an amendment to section 1, article 8, of the constitution further restricting the right of suffrage to persons who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of having paid the poll tax assessed against them. The bill appears to receive very general indorsement.

Mr. Bulger introduced a series of bills relating to the school system of the state. Their provisions are very much the same as those of the series offered by the State Educational Association, but their operations are simpler and more easily accomplished. The senate has passed the educational association's series, but the house will likely pass Mr. Bulger's series and the committee of conference will reconcile the difference. The bill increasing the state auditor's salary from $1,800 to $2,400 has been passed by both houses and is now a law.

Mr. Bibb, of Montgomery, today introduced a bill to except Montgomery from the provisions of the law which prohibits book making or pool selling or horse racing or other forms of gambling in this state. After a vigorous campaign this law was passed two years ago, and it is probable Mr. Bibb's bill will occasion another furore in this state.

Assembly Will Visit Atlanta.

The joint committee of the assembly which was appointed to consider the invitation to visit Atlanta on the occasion of the Jubilee, has reported in favor of accepting the invitation, and has recommended that the assembly recess on the evening of December 14th and reassemble on the morning of the 17th. The report explained that the bodies would leave for Atlanta on the evening of December 14th, and that on the return trip on the evening of December 16th, the legislators would stop at Tuskegee to meet President McKinley, who will be there on a visit to Booker T. Washington's school. The house has adopted the report, and the senate will do so tomorrow.

Strong Prohibition Sentiment.

Alabama appears to be drawing closer and nearer to prohibition. Several local dispensary bills have passed, and now Senator Moody, one of the ablest and most influential members of the assembly, has introduced and will vigorously push a state dispensary bill. It went to the committee on temperance, and the indications are it will pass the senate. While the house on yesterday passed two local dispensary bills, with only four negative votes, it is evident that a general law of this character would meet strenuous resistance there and the probabilities are it would not pass. It has been a matter of note about the lobbies that there are fewer liquor drinkers in the present assembly than perhaps ever before.

Building and Loan Associations.

Representative Don Houston, of Jefferson, has introduced a bill which will put the building and loan associations on the turtle. It proposes to limit all of their premiums and charges to 8 per cent per annum, the legal rate of interest in this state. The representatives of the associations insist that they will have to quit business if it passes. The bill is now in the hands of the committee on banking and insurance, Chairman McGuire, of that committee, has been absent from the city for several days, but returned today, and it is likely a report on the Houston bill will be forthcoming in a day or two.

Another member is considering the preparation of a bill legislating building and loan associations under the control of the insurance commissioner and providing for the examination of their affairs, etc. The same member is disposed to believe that the associations are not paying their share of the state taxes. He thinks they should be put more nearly on a footing with insurance companies in the matter of taxes.

Depositories for State Funds.

The bill which sought to direct the state treasurer to deposit the surplus money in the treasury in ten qualified banking institutions in the state and to allow him to make bond in guaranty companies had to be amended in the house to conform to the constitutional provision that no law should in its caption deal with two separate subjects, and the defect was remedied by striking out that part of the proposed law which applied to the state depositories. Another bill is already being prepared, however, which will seek to authorize and regulate the deposit of the state's money in banks in the state. It will provide that the money shall be divided among ten banks in various sections of the state, which banks shall be required to qualify for the trust by depositing with the treasurer state bonds far exceeding the amount of the deposit. It appeared to develop in the discussion of the first mentioned bill that such a law would receive favorable consideration by the house and one will likely be introduced on tomorrow.

Want Solicitors Elected at Polls.

Among the amendments to the constitution which are almost certain to be offered to the people in the state election of 1900 is one which proposes to require that state solicitors shall be elected by the people of the judicial circuits in which they plead. The present constitution requires that they shall be elected by the general assembly, and experience has proved it to be an unwise plan—there is too much trading and combining, and it frequently happens that the man whom the people want gets left in the deals. Mr. Foster, of Tuscaloosa, has introduced in the house a bill which provides for a constitutional amendment to the end indicated, and it will likely pass.

Save Your Money.

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

No Reckless Assertion

For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

KEISTER WALKED IN SLEEP.

UNDRESSED WHILE IN SOMNAMBULISTIC STATE.

And Went to Fodder Stack in Which His Nearly Lifeless Body Was Found—His Death.

Decatur, Ala., November 30.—(Special.)—J. A. Neismith, a farmer and physician, living thirteen miles from here, in Lawrence county, was awakened yesterday by a farm hand and told that a suit of clothes and a pair of shoes were lying in the front yard. Neismith found that some person had disrobed himself and left the garments in his front yard. Search was made of the premises and after a while a man was found in a fodder stack lying curled up, with nothing on save his undershirt. The man's body was almost stiff, being blue from head to foot. He was not quite dead, however. Neismith had him carried to the house and began trying to restore life, which hung by a spark.

It seems the man's name is Jared Keister, a native of Athens, O. He had joined the First Texas regiment of volunteers. Some days ago he was discharged and went to Birmingham, where he was robbed of his money one night, and on foot he started to make his way to Huntsville, to get a job with the army, sleeping at night by camp fires.

Saturday night he lay down by a fire in the woods and woke up in Neismith's yard, undressed and nearly frozen. He crawled in the dark to a nearby fodder stack and soon lost consciousness. His explanation that for years he had been a sleep walker explains his strange conduct. Neismith came to town to get medicine and nourishments for Keister. The poor man has since died.

Alabama African Methodists.

Huntsville, Ala., November 30.—The north Alabama conference of the African Methodists convened in annual session here today, Bishop H. M. Turner, of Atlanta, presiding. Two hundred members of the conference are present, and among the visitors are many prominent ministers. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. S. W. Todd.

THE KIND OF A FRIEND TO PRIZE

But They Are Mighty Scarce These Hard, Soul-Trying Days.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Gormley was sitting at his office desk when the door opened and in walked an old college classmate whom he had not seen for years.

He was the warmest-hearted fellow in the world and, tipping his big office chair clean over in his haste, he sprang up and embraced him.

After a long conversation, and in spite of Gormley's repeated remonstrance, Grimshaw rose to go.

As he did so he coughed, looked down, wrestled with himself and stammered: "Gormley, will you lend me $10 until Monday, and not ask any questions?"

"Ten? Why, old man, here's $20! Money is nothing to me nowadays. It keeps coming my way, and I can't stop it."

"No, no; $10 is enough."

And putting one of the two bills in his pocket, he pushed the other back, shook his friend's hand gratefully and started off.

On Monday he reappeared and laid the same bill down on the desk.

"Why," says Gormley, in surprise, "this is the identical ten-dollar note which I gave you! Why on earth didn't you spend it? This is very singular. What did you want it for?"

"I'll be frank with you," said Grimshaw. "I am preaching in a little backwoods town, and some of my friends think that I am man enough to till a larger field. They secured me a place to preach in the pulpit of a church in Dayton yesterday, and I went. But, you know, Gormley, I am as poor as a church mouse, and I am telling you the simple truth when I say that I walked both ways, and that I hadn't a cent to my name.

"And so I just stopped in to ask you to lend me that ten-dollar bill with the notion that I would feel a little more courage if I had some money in my pocket. I am not as good a man as I ought to be. It probably would not have made any difference to my Master. He never suffered from such weaknesses as mine. I have tried to get over it, but cannot. I always feel a little more self-respect when I am conscious of having a little money about me."

"By gad, that's pathetic, Grimshaw. I am worth half a million. Let me give you a check for $500."

"No, no, old man. You're as kind and good as ever you were. Money hasn't spoiled you. It is fine in you. I appreciate it. But I am going to fight my fight. I got my call."

"Grimshaw, you're a trump! Honest as the day. No 'can't!' Simple as a little child. You may not be as strong as the strongest; but your weakness is an ornament to your spirit. But, say, does a great big, noble fellow feel that way?"

"Sure thing."

"What, then, must be the suffering of the poor wretches who never have a dollar over night?"

"I don't know. It's pathetic—as you say. I suppose that most of them are like me—that unless they have a clean suit of clothes and a little money in their pockets, they do not enjoy a full measure of self-respect. It is no wonder people lose their grip. It is no wonder they become discouraged. Life goes over the great masses, grinding like a glacier, Gormley."

"Say, Grimshaw, you have touched my heart. I have lived a selfish life. I am going to be a better man."

"I don't believe there is much chance for improvement!"

"Don't you? You don't know!"

"Well, goodby, and God bless you!"

"Goodby; I wish you would take that five hundred."

"No, thanks; but I have taken it into my heart."

Blank Books.

A full and complete stock at John M Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Are You Prepared for

Cold Weather?

This Winter is to be the Coldest We Have Had in 10 Years.

To Give Every One a Chance to Keep Warm We will Sell on

Today:

Coal Heating Stoves at $1 each.

Japanned Coal Hods, 10c each.

Stove Pipe and Elbows, 10c each.

Shovels or Pokers, 2 for 5c.

Coal Tongs, 15c.

Six loop Gas Radiators, at $6.

No. 7 Cook Stoves, with pipe, $4.50.

Bring the cash and take away the goods. It is cheaper to buy an Estate Oak Heating Stove than have any other kind given you, because they don't wear out; they keep fire over night; they give more heat with one-third the amount of fuel.

Don't waste your money. We can save you from 15 to 25 per cent on Gas and Electric Fixtures, Hard Wood Mantels, Tiles and Grates.

We are headquarters for first-class Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Hot Air Furnaces, etc. Get our prices before you buy.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

CONETTE.

The best game for the amusement of young or old. For sale at book stores.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, November 30, 1898. E. E. Lark has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 21st day of December, 1898, at my office. W. H. HULSEY.
12-1-2t Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Mary Kennedy, administratrix of estate of Matt Ryan, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Nathan C. Carr, administrator of estate of Fiorella A. Carr, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. James P. Field, executor of will of Fannie R. Baker, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Dennis J. Baker, administrator of estate of Georgia Spraggins, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, November 9, 1898: The appraisers appointed upon application of Catharina Harris, widow of Titus Harris, for a twelve months' support for herself, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next December term of this court, why said application should not be granted. W. H. HULSEY.
nov 10 17 24 dec 1 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9th, 1898. George Young, administrator of estate of Emma J. Young, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
Nov. 10, 17, 24; Dec. 1.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9th, 1898. William T. Word has applied for letters of guardianship of the person of James S. Word, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
Nov. 10, 17, 24; Dec. 1.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, November 9, 1898: The appraisers appointed upon application of Linda W. White, widow of Andrew D. White, for a twelve months' support for herself, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next December term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10 17 24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, November 9, 1898: The appraisers appointed upon application of Mrs. Anna Beermann, widow of Charles Beermann, for an additional twelve months' support for herself and minor child, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next December term of this court, why said application should not be granted. W. H. HULSEY.
nov 10 17 24 dec 1 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, November 9th, 1898. Ida R. Turner has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Ida H. Hurucit, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday December, next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, November 9th, 1898. Lydia A. Price has applied for letters of administration on the estate of W. H. Price, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in December, next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9th, 1898. John W. Williams has applied for letters of administration on the estate of James F. Williams, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on th first Monday in December, next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Charles Prince, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator or some other fit and proper person on the first Monday in December next unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. J. C. Watters, administrator, etc., of estate of John H. Warren, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, November 9, 1898: The appraisers appointed upon application of Mrs. Anna Beermann, widow of Charles Beermann, for an additional twelve months' support for herself and minor child, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next December term of this court, why said application should not be granted. W. H. HULSEY.
nov 10 17 24 dec 1 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, November 9th, 1898. Ida R. Turner has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Ida H. Hurucit, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday December, next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, November 9th, 1898. Lydia A. Price has applied for letters of administration on the estate of W. H. Price, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in December, next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9th, 1898. John W. Williams has applied for letters of administration on the estate of James F. Williams, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on th first Monday in December, next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Charles Prince, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator or some other fit and proper person on the first Monday in December next unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. J. C. Watters, administrator, etc., of estate of John H. Warren, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9th, 1898. Ernest C. Kontz, administrator on estate of Mrs. Saphronia Garmany, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
Nov. 10, 17, 24; Dec. 1.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. Mary B. Church, administratrix of estate of John Church, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, October 12, 1898. John T. Paden, executor of will of Thomas N. Paden, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
oct 13—3m—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Willis Williams, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator or some other fit and proper person on the first Monday in December next unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that John D. Bishop, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator or some other fit and proper person on the first Monday in December next unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, September 7, 1898. H. F. Jones, administrator, etc., of estate of Elizabeth E. Verstille, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said administrator, etc., should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Cornelia D. Cunningham, executrix of will of John D. Cunningham, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said executrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9th, 1898. Henry Lewis, administrator on estate of Harriet Latimer, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9th, 1898. John C. Hendrix, administrator of estate of Margaret Garrison, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else leave will be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
Nov. 10, 17, 24; Dec. 1.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9th, 1898. P. M. Hawes, administrator of estate of F. P. Gardner, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
Nov. 10, 17, 24; Dec. 1.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. William R. Hammond, executor of will of Maggie E. A. Holmes, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Albert G. Robinson, guardian of Albert H., Lucille and Ella L. Roberts, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Mary Jane Alexander, administrator of estate of Henry S. Alexander, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all perons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Lee Hagan, executor of will of Johanna Brown, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office November 9, 1898. John N. Malone, administrator of estate of Mrs. Mary A. Malone, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. It being necessary that a guardian should be appointed for Florence Emily Ellis, minor, of said county, and no application having been made therefor, notice is hereby given that on the first Monday in December next said guardianship will be vested in the county guardian unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9th, 1898. A. R. Colcord has applied for letters of administration on the estate of H. G. Forsyth, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in December, next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
1 Sep 17-24-Oct Aug

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9th, 1898. J. R. Steele, guardian of Maxey Steele and Percy Steele, minors, has applied for leave to sell the interest in the land of said minors. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that J. A. McCauley, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator or some other fit and proper person on the first Monday in December next unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
nov 10-17-24 dec 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. R. I. Kelley, administrator of estate of Samuel G. Hammond, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. R. I. Kelley, administrator of estate of Samuel G. Hammond, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
3m—thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, November 9, 1898. Margia E. Woodbury, executrix of will of William A. Woodbury, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all pers

LOWER HOUSE URGES A RIGID CUT IN SALARIES ALL AROUND

Debate on the Bill To Reduce the Railroad Commissioners' Pay Springs a Sensation.

DID ATKINSON SAY D-N FOOL?

He Says He Didn't, and on the Result the Bill May Depend.

WATKINS PROPOSES 20 PER CENT CUT

The Debate Takes Up Most of the Day in the House, and the Hour of Adjournment Is Reached Without a Vote—Today Will Tell Story.

PROGRAMME.

HOUSE.

- Meets.. .. .. 10 a. m.
- Ways and means.. .. .. 7.30 p. m.
- County and county matters.. .. .. 3 p.m.
- Appropriations.. .. .. 3 p. m.
- Military.. .. .. 4 p. m.

SENATE.

- Meets.. .. .. 11 a. m.
- General judiciary.. .. .. 3 p. m.
- Finance.. .. .. 10 a. m.
- Corporations.. .. .. 3 p. m.

The question of fixing the salary of statehouse officials is now with the lower branch of the general assembly, and no matter what action may be taken in committee, it is likely to be fought to a finish on the floor. It came up yesterday when the same bill providing for the reduction in salary of the members of the railroad commission from $2,500 to $2,000 a year was favorably reported from the general judiciary committee, and in the fierce debate which ensued the house plainly showed a disposition to tackle and handle the question without much consideration for committee advice. When the house adjourned the debate was not half over and it will come up today when the order of unfinished business is reached on the calendar.

During the discussion yesterday two members openly charged that Judge Spencer R. Atkinson, who is a member of the railway commission, had said that "only d—n fools would vote to reduce salaries," and this charge created something of a sensation. A representative of The Constitution last night saw Judge Atkinson and he distinctly and emphatically denied ever having given utterance to such an expression. His friends will so quote him when the debate is renewed this morning.

Dr. Watkins, the veteran representative from Gilmer, introduced a substitute providing for the reduction of all salaries 20 per cent, and on this basis he proposed to pay the statehouse officers as follows:

Governor, $2,400.
Secretary of state, $1,600..
Treasurer, $1,600.
Comptroller general, $1,600.
Attorney general, $1,600.
Commissioner of agriculture, $1,600.
Prison commissioners, $1,600.
Railroad commissioners, $1,600.
Secretary railroad commissioners, $960.
School commissioner, $1,000.
Librarian, $1,440.
Assistant librarian, $640.
Resident physician, $2,000.
Secretaries executive department, in aggregate, $4,800.
Clerk secretary of state, $800.
Clerks comptroller general, in aggregate, $3,200.
Clerk commissioner agriculture, $960.
Clerk school commissioner, $960.
Clerk bank examiner, $960.
Clerk prison commission, $960.
Commissioner of pensions, $1,600.
Stenographer attorney general, $480.
Judges supreme court, $2,400.
Judges circuit courts, $1,600.
Supreme court reporters, $1,000.
Supreme court stenographers, $1,200.
Supreme court sheriff, $800.
President of senate, $5.00 per day.
Speaker of the house $5.60 per day.
Members of general assembly, $3.20 per day.
Secretary senate, $48 per day.
Clerk house, $56 per day.
Chaplains, doorkeepers, messengers, gallery keepers, $3.20 per day.
Pages and elevator boy, $1.60 per day.
Porters, $1.60.
Attendants, $1.60.

The substitute was not introduced early enough to give the members time to discuss it, and the hour of adjournment was reached before half of the representatives who wanted to talk had an opportunity to be heard. It is likely to figure prominently in the proceedings today, however, and the Atkinson episode will help considerably to enliven the session. The debate on the same bill is given in full in the routine report of the house proceedings, which follows, and the result is in too much doubt to warrant a prediction. An opponent of the bill, however, is authority for the statement that should it pass the lower branch of the legislature it will be overwhelmingly defeated in the senate.

Another fight that is brewing in the house is over Representative Starr's "cooling time" bill, which was introduced by Mr. Starr in the senate last year. It won fame then, although it was defeated, and is familiar to all newspaper readers. The measure will be vigorously opposed on the floor of the house by leading members of the general judiciary committee, and six of them, including Chairman Slaton, have signed a minority report which vigorously attacks the bill on the ground that it will have the effect of abrogating capital punishment and will encourage crime and cheapen human life. The minority report is as follows:

"Mr. Speaker: We, the undersigned members of the general judiciary committee, respectfully dissent from the majority report recommending the passage of the bill amending the existing law by allowing the question of cooling time to be always determined by the jury.

"We dissent because we believe that the passage of such a law would mean the abrogation to a large extent of capital punishment, would encourage citizens to take into their own hands the redress of personal grievances for which criminal laws are provided, and would lessen that wholesome fear of the law and would cheapen that tender consideration of human life which are essential to the preservation of good government. N. A. MORRIS.
"JOHN M. SLATON,
"W. T. LANE.
"W. F. BROWN,
"J. C. BARRON,
"E. C. SPEER."

The sub-committee of the legislature which has visited the state asylum for the insane at Milledgeville returned yesterday and made its report. The committee found the asylum to be in fine condition and will recommend an appropriation of $275,000 for each of the years 1899 and 1900. With the reports on various features which are generally favorable, is one on the purchasing department which strongly condemns the sale of goods to the asylum by Mr. Adolph Joseph, one of the trustees and a member of the executive or purchasing committee and the auditing committee. Some months ago there was a change in the personnel of the board of trustees and five new ones were appointed to succeed five of the old members. Dr. Dixon, of Gainesville, one of the old members, was elected president. Up to that time the purchases were made by the steward, Mr. L. J. Lamar, on competitive bids, opened in the presence of the superintendent, Dr. T. O. Powell, and others.

Most of the sub-committees of both houses assigned to investigate and report on convict camps in the state left yesterday afternoon to look after those matters.

THE DAY IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

The Salaries of Railroad Commissioners Discussed, but No Action Taken.

The first matter of interest which came up in the house yesterday was the motion of Mr. Watkins, of Gilmer, to reconsider the bill to fix the school age in this state between the limits of six and twenty-one years. For the lack of a constitutional majority the bill had been defeated on last Monday, despite the fact that more members favored it than opposed it. In support of his motion Mr. Watkins argued that it would not cost the tax payers of Georgia one additional cent to extend the school age in accordance with the terms of the bill. Under the law as it now stands the school age extends from six to eighteen years and Mr. Watkins made the point that pupils did not begin to appreciate their educational opportunities until they were nearly grown. Mr. Post, of Coweta, opposed the motion to reconsider. He stated that he was unable to agree with Mr. Watkins in the opinion that it would not cost the tax payers of Georgia anything to extend the school age. He thought it would be a mistake to reconsider the bill. Mr. Bowers, of Decatur, favored the motion to reconsider. He said that he had talked over the matter with the state school commissioner and that he was satisfied from this interview that the bill ought to pass. Mr. Everett, of Stewart; Mr. Carter, of Burke, and Mr. Sloan, of Hall, also favored the motion to reconsider. Mr. McLaughlin, of Meriwether, and Mr. Easterlin, of Macon, opposed it. Mr. Watkins, of Gilmer, then closed the discussion. Before the matter was put to vote Mr. Bush, of Miller, called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and when the roll of members was called the vote stood—yeas, 68; nays, 62. Thereupon the motion to reconsider prevailed and the bill was restored to the calendar.

The Committee on Conference.

The following conference committee was next announced by the speaker to represent the house in the consideration of the Fulton county bills: Messrs. Slaton and Brandon, of Fulton, and Blalock, of Fayette. The necessity for the conference committee grows out of the differences between the house and senate in regard to the Fulton county bills, the house refusing

Continued on Eighth Page.

COPELAND BILL IS NOW A LAW

Passes the Senate and Will Be Signed by the Governor.

VICTORY FOR MR. C. T. LADSON

Representing Labor Organizations He Leads the Fight.

SENATE ALSO PASSES LOCAL BILLS

Senator King's Bill To Revise the Election Laws Fails by Only One Vote of a Constitutional Majority—The Day in the House.

In the absence of President Dodson, who is detained at his home in Americus through the recent bereavement in his family, President Pro Tem. Terrell presided in the senate yesterday. The house bill of Mr. Copeland, of Walker, to prohibit creditors from assigning and transferring or sending out of the state claims, accounts or debts against a resident of this state for the purpose of having the same collected by proceedings in attachments or garnishments with intent to deprive a resident of Georgia to have his wages exempt, was taken up and passed. The Georgia laborer whose wages have been garnisheed in Chattanooga, being a non-resident of Tennessee, cannot take out an exemption. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any one to buy up these claims for the purpose of having attachments taken out in another state.

The Copeland bill passed the senate without a dissenting vote, and now awaits the governor's signature to become law. The bill was stoutly opposed by the Retail Grocers' Association, who employed lawyers to fight the measure before the judiciary committee of the senate. The committee, however, unanimously reported the bill favorably. Mr. C. T. Ladson, the leading and probably the most successful anti-corporation lawyer in Georgia, who prepared the bill in behalf of the railroad employees, worked hard for its passage, and his friends are congratulating him upon his victory. The bill will prevent railroad employees from being garnisheed in other states on account of debts contracted in this state, and they will be saved thousands of dollars in expenses and damages, because it has cost them under the old law more to go out of the state to defend such suits than the debts amounted to. Besides, they often lost their jobs when garnisheed. In Georgia courts their wages are not subject to garnishment, and their creditors have been evading the law by transferring the claims to parties in other states to be sued and garnisheed there.

The only new bill introduced in the senate was one by Mr. Brannen, to require mutual assessment insurance companies to put up a deposit of a certain per cent of their receipts, for the protection of policy holders. The bill of Mr. King, to amend the registration law by making the tax receiver the legal registrar instead of the tax collector, came up for final action. It was championed by Mr. King, Mr. Bunn, Mr. Blalock and Mr. Underwood, but was opposed by Mr. Brannen, Mr. Wingfield, Mr. Gross, Mr. Little and Mr. Davis. The ayes and nays were called and the bill was lost, the vote being, ayes 15, nays 22.

The following bills were read for the third time and passed:

By Mr. Ellis, of Bibb—To amend the charter of the city of Macon.

By Mr. McDonough, of Chatham, to repeal the act creating a board of police commissioners for the city of Savannah. Also to repeal the act creating a board of water commissioners for the city of Savannah. Also to repeal an act prohibiting any one person from holding more than one office in Savannah at the same time.

By Mr. Park, of Greene—To repeal the act authorizing bank examiners to examine into the condition of private banks.

By Mr. Jones, of Burke—To compensate the members of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Burke county.

The following senate bills were read and passed:

By Mr. King, of the forty-third—To fix the time for holding court in the Cherokee circuit.

By Mr. Johnson, of the thirty-fifth—To repeal an act creating a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for the county of Fannin.

At 12:45 o'clock the senate adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

NO FREE TRIPS IF BILL PASSES

Hall's Anti-Pass Bill Gets a Favorable Report to House.

WILL CUT OFF LEGISLATORS

They Will Have To Stay Here or Pay Their Fares.

SUB-COMMITTEE WAS AGAINST IT

But the General Judiciary Will Present a Majority Report for the Bill—Aimed Especially at Judges and Members of the Assembly.

Members of the legislature and other state officials may soon find themselves deprived of railroad passes. The bill to prohibit railroads giving passes or favors of any kind to officials of the state that they do not give to all other people, will be reported to the house with a favorable recommendation.

The bill was taken up yesterday afternoon by the general judiciary committee of the house and was discussed by Mr. Hall, the author, and by some of the members. The sub-committee had unanimously recommended that the bill do not pass. Mr. Hall asked to be heard, and he spoke for half an hour on it.

Nothing is said in the bill about passes, but the purpose of it is to prevent all persons holding public office in Georgia from accepting free transportation from railroads. Mr. Hall said he knew judges on the bench rode on passes, and he did not see why jurors should not have them, too, if judges accepted them. A judge had admitted to him that he rode on passes, and said he had to do it because the state paid him such a small salary he could not afford to pay his railroad fare out of his own pocket. Mr. Hall told of a case in which a court bailiff who had a pass in his pocket was actually keeping guard over twelve jurors who were hearing a railroad case. The judge who held an annual or two, relieved the bailiff from attendance on that jury. In the opinion of the representative, the bailiff would have been fired had it not been for the fact that the judge had passes, too.

Mr. Hall stated that the practice of giving passes to members of the legislature and to public officials was unknown twenty years ago, and he declared that if no passes were given, there would be a better attendance of members of the general assembly.

Colonel Bell and other members of the committee spoke on the pending bill, and the motion to report it favorably prevailed. Some members of the committee, who were opposed to the bill were attending other committee meetings. The bill provides for a fine of $1,000 on any railroad which gives a pass to a public official.

Say "No" when a dealer offers you a substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is nothing "just as good." Get only Hood's.

CAPTAIN ARRASMITH IS HERE.

Quartermaster of Camp Thomas Pays a Visit to Department Headquarters.

Captain J. M. Arrasmith, in charge of the commissary and quartermaster station at Chickamauga, is in the city on official business connected with his work at Camp Thomas. Captain Arrasmith is one of the best known officers in the army and was formerly attached to the Second infantry. During the greater part of the afternoon yesterday he was in conference with Colonel Smith, acting adjutant of the department of the gulf. Captain Arrasmith will probably return to Chickamauga this morning.

Mr. Queen Dies in Danville.

The death of Mr. F. M. Queen occurred in Danville, Va., on November 21st. Mr. Queen was well known in Atlanta, having resided here many years before going to Danville about a year ago. He was fifty-six years of age and leaves a widow and four children.

Tennessee Central Land Company.

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30.—(Special.)—A meeting of the Tennessee Central Land and Coal Company, in which the Neidringhaus Brothers, the multi-millionaires of St. Louis, are interested, met here today and organized. The company owns large tracts of lands in Cumberland and Fentress counties in this state, along the line of the proposed Tennessee Central railroad. W. F. Neidringhaus was elected president of the company. Mr. Neidringhaus stated that the Tennessee Central road would be built at once. Sixty miles of the road have already been graded and rails have been contracted for. The line will be 250 miles in length, connecting with the Illinois Central near Clarksville.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

FIGHTING OVER THE COUNTY SITE

Remarkable Courthouse Election In Wilcox Is Revived.

NOW BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY

Impossible To Tell Which Side Was Most Successful at Fraud.

SOME PECULIARITIES IN VOTING

The Crookedness Is Palpable Even Now—Reporters Went Down the List Alphabetically—A Lively Contest Between Two Towns.

The battle between Abbeville and Rochelle for the county seat of Wilcox was fought over again yesterday afternoon. This is an old contention. It has been an issue in Wilcox for a long time and the end does not seem to be near.

Abbeville has the courthouse or what passes for the courthouse, and Rochelle, a younger and an ambitious town, wants the county seat removed.

Many substantial citizens from Wilcox were present yesterday when the house committee on counties and county matters took up the bill providing for the removal. Mr. Moore, of Carroll; chairman of the committee, presided, and the committeemen, lawyers and interested spectators crowded the largest committee room in the capitol.

Messrs. DuPont Guerry, of Macon, and Wiley Burnett, of Athens, were the attorneys for Abbeville, while Rochelle was represented by Messrs. E. D. Graham and D. B. Nicholson.

The law which governs the removal of county sites says that the proposition to move must receive two-thirds majority of the qualified voters of a county, and then the secretary of state shall certify the result to the legislature. Then it is necessary to pass a bill authorizing the removal and that bill must receive a two-thirds vote of the general assembly.

An election was held on November 10, 1897, in Wilcox, on the issue of moving the county seat. Unquestionably both sides perpetrated fraud, and plenty of it. The advocates of Abbeville polled many fraudulent ballots and the Rochelle faction got in a great many, too.

Mr. Guerry said, in his argument, that both sides had cheated.

Mr. Burnett declared that he had never known so much fraud at an election in a democratic county in Georgia.

Messrs. Nicholson and Graham charged that the frauds were committed largely, if not entirely, by Abbeville's friends.

In behalf of the present county seat, it was declared that shotgun intimidation was resorted to. Some witnesses had testified that they were threatened with sudden death if they tried to get votes for Abbeville. One witness, whose evidence was referred to the counsel yesterday, swore that the people in the Seville district of Wilcox told him they would wade in blood before they would permit their negroes to be voted for Abbeville. Another witness had testified that he was notified his throat would be cut if he took an active interest for Abbeville. Other witnesses testified that the trains were watched at Seville for two or three days before the election to prevent the negroes from boarding the trains for Abbeville. It was feared that the people of Abbeville would get the negroes drunk and vote them.

Mr. Graham denied that there had been intimidation. He said that the election was quiet and orderly all over the county. The town marshal of Seville announced before the election that any one who wished could go to Abbeville.

Mr. Guerry showed that the Rochelle crowd had gone down the list alphabetically and then from bottom to top, in their repeating.

Mr. Graham showed that the Abbeville faction had followed the same scheme exactly.

Here is an example of the way in which the voting was done at Rochelle in favor of moving the courthouse:

587, W. Bozeman; 588, Mathew Due; 589, John Fulton; 590, George Farris; 591, John Fletcher; 592, William Howell; 593, Will Hayes; 594, Mack Gilchrist; 595, D. G. Walker; 596, Long Walker; 597, Jim Yarborough; 598, P. D. Vaught.

Mr. Guerry declared that voters never yet went to the polls and voted in alphabetical order. That dozen are only samples. This same method was followed for hundreds of voters by the Rochelle people.

Mr. Graham retorted with a similar showing against Abbeville. The courthouse factions pursued the same tactics exactly.

Everybody who heard the speeches yesterday was sure that the election was as fraudulent as it well could be. Through a miscount somewhere, more votes were counted than there were registered voters in the county. Rochelle did not get quite enough to make the requisite two-thirds majority, but after a long investigation by the secretary of state he threw out some ballots for fraud and gave Rochelle a certificate.

Mr. Nicholson, in his argument, stated that Rochelle is centrally located and that the wealth and the population are for a change, but that a minority are opposed to a change.

Mr. Burnett proposed that the legislature should tell the people of Rochelle to go home and come up the next time with clean hands.

When the arguments were concluded the committee took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

REFORM WAVE SWEEPS DOWN ALL OPPOSITION IN COMMITTEE

Appropriations to Both the State Normal School and the Georgia School of Technology Are Cut.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND DODGED

All Bills To Make Special Appropriations Are Withdrawn.

RIGID ECONOMY THE WATCHWORD

The Appropriations Committee of the House, in Session Until Nearly Midnight, Holds to Purpose To Cut Every Possible Expenditure.

The appropriations committee of the house met at the capitol last night, and resumed consideration of the appropriation bill, with Chairman Chappell in the chair, and every member in his seat. One section after another of the bill was taken up, and in every instance substantial cuts were made. But, as always happens, when the public school fund was reached the committee shied off, and took no action. They have practically completed their work, however, except as to public schools and pensions, and when they meet in regular session at 3 o'clock this afternoon they will not be able to dodge the responsibility unless some member is genius enough to invent an excuse for the reconsideration of a section already passed upon. The chances are that the entire bill will be completed and in shape to be reported to the house by tomorrow night.

The action of the committee in reducing the appropriation to the state sanitarium from $290,000 to $260,000 was reconsidered, and Dr. Powell made a vigorous little speech in favor of restoring the amount to the old figure. He did not succeed altogether, but several members who have recently visited his institution at Milledgeville seconded his remarks, and the committee agreed to split even with him by fixing the appropriation at $275,000. Several speeches were made by officers of the State Normal School, the School of Technology and other institutions, which are dependent upon the state for support, and long financial statements were read to show how past appropriations had been spent for salaries of teachers and for maintainance. Several friends of the schools also appeared and spoke briefly in favor of increased rather than reduced appropriations.

Representative Denny, of Floyd, made a good-humored little speech on the subject of economy in appropriations, and withdrew three bills which he had introduced and which were pending before the committee giving an aggregate of $32,000 as a special appropriation to the Georgia School for the Deaf at Cave Springs. He said that when the state was able to spend a little extra money he would have the bills reintroduced, and a ripple of applause greeted his words.

Representative Knowles followed in the same line by withdrawing his bill to make special appropriations to the School of Technology for the benefit of the newly-created textile department. But Mr. Knowles insisted that the usual appropriation of $22,500, which the school has been receiving annually since its organization, be renewed, and in defense of this motion he made one of the best speeches that any committee of the Georgia legislature has listened to for many years. He was ably seconded by Representative Morris, of Cobb; Duncan, of Houston; Carter, of Burke, and Brandon, of Fulton. The latter, although not a member of the committee, was invited to speak on the subject, and he gave the practical results of his own experience in meeting the graduates of the Technological School. It was an informal talk, but Mr. Brandon always talks well, and all that he had to say was well said and attentively listened to.

Taking up the other side of the question, Representative Blalock spoke in favor of cutting all funds if the public school fund was to be cut, and he bitterly resented what he deemed to be an effort on the part of certain persons to attack the public schools while defending the state colleges. Representative Hall, of Bibb, jumped back with a square declaration that 100 per cent of the money to maintain the School of Technology went to educated white scholars while 69 per cent of the public school fund went to educate negroes. Representative King, of Houston, favored a reduction of the appropriation to the School of Technology, and Representative Price, of Oconee, closed the debate by moving the call of the previous question. On a final vote the appropriation was cut from $22,500 to $20,000.

On motion of Representative Calvin, of Richmond, all speeches were limited to five minutes, and a motion by Mr. Blalock that the committee adjourn was promptly voted down. Then the appropriation to the State Normal School came up, and a running debate ensued. Last year this institution received $22,900, and its friends, among whom were Chairman Chappell, who surrendered the chair to Mr. Freeman in order to make a speech, spoke of the good work the school was doing. But all that was said did not save the fund, and on motion of Representative Jordan, of Jasper, it was reduced to $20,400—a cut of $2,500. It was nearly midnight when this vote was reached, and the committee had a considerable argument over a motion to adjourn.

It finally prevailed and the committee will meet again at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE VARIOUS COURTS

A motion for a new trial in the case of Banks, administrator, against Johnson, was made yesterday. The motion was filed with Judge Reid by Banks's attorneys, Messrs. Arnold & Arnold. The grounds cited are that the verdict of the jury was contrary to the law and evidence. Every effort will be made by Mr. Banks to show that C. P. Johnson has possession of the missing bonds, which are a part of the estate of the late J. A. McCauley.

A motion was made before Judge Lumpkin yesterday for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Mary G. Thurman against Mrs. Florence Underwood. This famous case was recently tried in the superior court and a verdict rendered in favor of Mrs. Thurman. The facts of the litigation are well known. An effort is being made by Mrs. Thurman, widow of the late Dr. F. D. Thurman, to set aside his will, which left the larger portion of his estate to Mrs. Underwood, his cousin, after the death of Mrs. Thurman. Mrs. Thurman contested the will before Ordinary Hulsey, and lost the case. It was appealed to the superior court, and after consuming a month in its trial, a verdict was rendered setting aside the will. The finding was favorable to Mrs. Thurman. Judge Lumpkin has set the hearing of the motion for the middle of this month.

The case of J. E. Pritchett against the Western Union Telegraph Company was on trial before Judge Reid yesterday. The plaintiff asks for $2,000 damages for being published on the delinquent list of the telegraph company. It is alleged that Pritchett sent a telegram to the company, and as he ran an account with the defendant company, he did not send the money. The message was to go to San Francisco, and he said it was very important. The message was returned to Pritchett, in which the company said he must send the money. Mr. Pritchett claims that the placing of his name on the delinquent list injured his credit. This is the second time the case has been tried.

The grand jury has adjourned, and will probably not meet again until January, when it will prepare presentments for the court. A large number of indictments have been returned for the term of the criminal court which begins on Monday.

The case of Mrs. B. A. Young against the Continental Fire Insurance Company was put on trial in the United States court yesterday. The plaintiff is represented by Hoke Smith, and the defendant by King & Spaulding.

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New Sleeping Car Line.

Southern railway will inaugurate effective, December 4, 1898, a sleeping car line between Kansas City and Jacksonville, Fla., via Birmingham. Leaving time from Atlanta, southbound, 11:55 p. m., and leaving time from Atlanta, westbound, 5:30 a. m.

A Special Offer.

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If it does not prove satisfactory after ten days' trial, we will refund the money. The **WELLINGTON** is guaranteed equal to any $100 typewriter. It possesses all the advantages of that high-priced instruments, and none of their defects.

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BILLS FAVORING TAX REFORM GO TO THE HOUSE FAVORABLY REPORTED

At the meeting of the ways and means committee of the house yesterday afternoon final action was taken on a number of important measures, and the Little tax reform bill came up for preliminary consideration. Speaker Little briefly explained the principal features of the bill, and asked that it be made a special order for the committee at some future date. There was some little discussion over this, and when it appeared that numerous interests that are affected by the measure desired to be heard, the committee put it down as a special order for 8 o'clock this evening. The following tax reform bills were ordered to be returned to the house with a recommendation that they do pass, and they will be presented favorably by Chairman Freeman this morning:

Representative Slaton's bill to provide for uniform tax receipts.

Representative Hall's bill to establish a board of tax assessors to asess the value of railroad property.

Representative Brandon's bill to provide that no invalid pensions shall be paid to any confederate soldier or to the widow of a confederate soldier who are able to support themselves.

All these bills are on exactly the same line and the last-named, should it pass, will, according to an official estimate recently made, save the state from $100,000 to $175,000. A minority report, so it is said, will be made to the Hall bill.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PASS ON FULTON COUNTY BILLS

As a result of the disagreement between the house and the senate over the several bills providing for the election of the city court judges and solicitors of Fulton county by the people, both the house and the senate yesterday appointed conference committees. The house, on motion of Representative Slaton, took a somewhat unique position in moving for the appointment of a conference committee before the senate was given time to recede from its position, but the upper house did not take advantage of this effort to anticipate its action. On the contrary, Senator Steed, the author of the substitute bill which the senate adopted, first moved that the senate insist on its substitute, and when this was unanimously adopted, moved for the appointment of a conference committee. In this way the lines were exactly drawn, and President Pro Tem. Terrell, of the senate, and Speaker Little, of the house, appointed the following conferees:

On the part of the senate: Messrs. Steed, McGehee and Mann.

On the part of the house: Messrs. Slaton, Brandon and Blalock.

This committee will probably meet today and commence their labors. By virtue of his position, Senator Steed will act as chairman of the body, and committee room No. 5, at the capitol, has been assigned to the use of the committee. Should they fail to agree, it is probable that all the pending bills will fail of passage and the law will remain as it is at present.

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ATLANTA, GA., December 1, 1898.

Discussing the Negro.

The discussion of the negro problem is just now engaging the attention of the leading newspapers of the north, and, strange to say, they almost invariably discuss it from the wrong standpoint.

Having at first forced the franchise prematurely upon the negro race, thus leading it into excesses of ignorance and making it the victim of designing white men, they would now just as ruthlessly take the ballot away from it, and even worse than that, are discussing its deportation altogether.

The latest to take up the question is The New York Sun, which makes a delivery remarkable because of the influence and the conservatism of that journal. It argues from the standpoint that there is an inherent trouble in the south, and would seem to lean to the conclusion that the negro must eventually find his way out of the country. The discussion is conducted upon a recent letter written by ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia.

Now, to take the matter up from its true standpoint, there is really no negro problem at all in the south. There have been troubles because of the interference of aliens, strangers and unscrupulous leaders, who impose upon the negroes and lead them into excesses which have aroused the indignation of the white people. But it is unjust to charge the whole negro race with responsibility for these troubles, and the white race with the responsibility of summarily suppressing them.

The negro, when left to himself in his natural element, surrounded by his neighbors and friends, and not made a cat's paw of, is naturally law-abiding, affectionate and submissive. If the efforts to instill into the negro mind ideas at variance with his race and capabilities were abandoned, no more would be heard of the troubles in the south.

We might go further than this and say that there is not a case on record where a law-abiding, sensible, home-loving negro was ever deprived of the right to vote. These men generally have the sympathy and support of their neighbors, and exercise every constitutional right with as great freedom as do their white neighbors.

Are There Inequalities?

Ex-Governor Northen has on more than one occasion called attention to the fact that a substantial part of the common school fund is expended in an unconstitutional manner, being devoted to the education of the few in the higher branches, instead of the primary education of many.

This subject certainly deserves serious attention, especially at this time, when the school fund is to be pared down to the necessities of the people, and when a reform in this matter might carry the available fund further than it now goes. It is as a friend of the public school system that Governor Northen speaks, and it is as a friend of the system that The Constitution calls attention to the matter. It may be said also, that both Governor Northen and The Constitution are in favor of the very highest education possible.

But the ardor that does not conform to fact and necessity makes so poor a showing in the affairs of this world that, by the common consent of mankind, it is known as folly.

Now, the question to consider is this: Since the fundamental law does not propose that the school fund shall be expended for any other purpose except to give pupils a primary education, and since a part of the fund is, in fact, diverted from its original purpose, would it not really be a good thing for the state, and a real promotion of the cause of education, to carry out the intentions of the constitution, and thereby enlarge the available fund and increase its usefulness? In other words, would it not be in the nature of a real reform to give all the children an opportunity to secure a primary education, instead of giving its benefits to a smaller number and the benefits of a high school education to a few?

As things now go, there is an inequality in the diffusion of education. Some get none, some get a smattering and some get a high school education. Would not the benefits of the fund be largely increased if all, or even a much larger number than now secure it, should be able to secure a primary education? We have referred to this matter here as the result of reading in The Carolina Teachers' Journal a discussion of a similar state of affairs in South Carolina from the pen of Professor Leonard T. Baker.

It is a subject worth thinking about. If the advantages of an education can be secured to a greater number by carrying out the intentions of the organic law, we think it would be well to have the reform put in operation. Would the interests of higher education be hurt by it? We think not. The greater the number of those who secure a primary education, the more candidates there will be for the higher branches. That statement is a fact which needs no argument or illustration to support it. If our system presents inequalities such as we have indicated, the defect should be remedied.

The Negro Question Once More.

The contest over the public school question, which has been going on in Alton, Ill., for more than a year, has at last been settled by a decision of the jury, which, in effect, says that no wrong is done to the negroes by assigning them to separate schools, provided the accommodations and facilities of the schools are equal to those of the whites.

This case has attracted wide attention, mainly on account of the fact that it demonstrated that the race instinct, or prejudice, or whatever one chooses to call it, is as powerful at the north as it is in the south. We are of the opinion that the more clearly that fact is shown, the better it will be for the negro and his future. The more unmistakably the negro is made to understand that the republican attitude of sympathy and support is a fraud and a sham based wholly on a desire to secure the benefit of his vote, the more promptly and surely will he lend his ear to such wise leaders as Booker Washington.

No doubt there are many negro readers of The Constitution who will see the meaning of the foregoing but dimly, and will wonder why a knowledge of the futility of the republican party, or any other party, to aid him in the slightest degree will be of benefit to him. The first and the main reason why it will benefit him lies in the fact that the moment the more ambitious negroes discover that politics hurts rather than helps them, they will begin to depend on their own resources, however small these may be. The resources of an individual may be compared to the qualities of a horseshoe magnet; they become more powerful with use; they grow stronger instead of weaker.

How many thousand times have we written in these columns that if the negro succeeds at all, he must move along the lines by which white men reach success. There is no other way. And it is not a question of race or color, but a question of capacity, integrity and character. It is not a question whether all men may reach the top round of success, but whether an individual may lift himself up to one round, and, clinging there, finally climb to another. It is a question for each individual to settle for himself; it cannot be settled for him by political parties, by office seekers, or by those who pretend to be in favor of social equality. There is not now and never has been, since men were able to choose their own company, any such thing as social equality among the whites. But does any white man feel bereft because he is not invited to the house of an acquaintance? The thought never occurs to him that he is discriminated against. He has his own resources—resources that he has secured by his industry, by his character and conduct—and he is perfectly content with them. The negro question must be settled by individuals, and not by any degree of clannishness.

Does any sensible negro suppose that because white men will not permit corrupt negro politicians to govern and insult them right and left, therefore these white men are enemies of the negro race? There is one fact which the leaders, the exemplars, of the negro race must face and deal with, namely, that in all except a few instances, the negroes who have grown up under the auspices of republicanism have deteriorated since the war. There are nowhere to be found among negro men and women forty or fifty years old a repetition of the types that were in full bloom at the close of the war. The intelligent and gentle countenance, the dignity and consideration of demeanor are lacking; and these lacking, something noble and beautifying has been lost.

Do we mean by this that the negro race must deteriorate? By no means. We think that when the negroes have found themselves, as the phrase is, and begin to base their efforts on the sure foundations of character and right conduct, we shall have a repetition in some form or other of those types whose memories shed a halo over the old plantation era. The fact that these types were called into existence once, is an assurance that they may exist again. Yet there is nothing surer than the deterioration of which we speak, and we think it is equally clear that it is the result of political animosity. Today where a negro shows consideration for his employers or his white acquaintances, or endeavors to show any of the traits of a gentleman, he at once falls into reproach with the foolish of his own race. He is marked and catalogued as "a white folks nigger," and treated with undisguised contempt. All this is unfortunate, and tends to degrade; but when once the more thoughtful negroes discover that if they succeed or make any progress at all it must be on the strength of their individual merits and resources, there is likely to be a wholesome change for the better.

There is already a wholesome change in the public opinion of the north. Even the republican politicians have discovered that they cannot deceive the northern people in regard to such troubles as those which occurred at Wilmington. It will be a happy moment for the negro when he discovers, as Booker Washington has discovered, that not the north, nor the south, nor the east nor the west can extend to the negro any intelligent or profitable help until he begins to help himself. It will be a still happier moment for him when the preachers of his race, instead of denouncing and deploring lynchings, begin to denounce the crime that leads to it, and in a thousand other ways, strive to lead the negro away from his grosser passions and groveling animosities toward the light.

Cattle Raising in Georgia.

The Constitution has had occasion heretofore to refer to the possibility for cattle raising in this state.

A few months ago when it was announced throughout the country that 50,000 head of cattle had been exported from Georgia within a year preceding, it was nowhere received with more surprise than at home. Owing to our want of animal statistics, and to the fact that there has been no combined effort to foster the meat raising industry, there has been no idea as to the number of cattle which were in the state, and it was reserved for a live western firm to send its agent through the country and discover that thousands of cattle were to be found in every section.

One of the results of the late war will be to widen the trade possibilities of the United States, and in this expansion Georgia should play no mean part. Cuba and the other West India islands do not raise their meat supplies, and it is admitted that iced meats cannot be introduced into these countries; hence arises the necessity of importing cattle on foot so that the beeves might be killed upon the spot. In connection with his fact, Messrs. Miguel Nadal and Leopold Roca, of Havana, are now shipping fine Venezuelan cattle from Puerto Cabello to points in Cuba. To show the extent of these shipments, there were received during the month of October at Santiago de Cuba 750 head of cattle, at Manzanillo 300 head and at Havana 533 head. These shipments are to be followed by 10,000 head of cattle purchased in the states of Bermudas and Carabobo, Venezuela.

There exists no reason in the world why the continent to the south of Cuba should furnish all the meat cattle, when Georgia, Florida and Alabama are so well prepared to do the same business. We lie equally as close, if not closer, to these ports, and those who are seeking an escape from the all-cotton culture could engage in no better business than that of cattle raising, and of meat raising in general, to supply the wants of the West Indian countries, which are now open to us.

As to "Midnight Closing."

The question of "early closing" has now taken on a wider scope than was first given to it.

For some time Atlanta has been an object lesson in early closing. It has been reserved for Philadelphia, however, to extend the principle of early closing from the lower to the higher world. The society women of that city are at present engaged in an earnest effort to make midnight closing obligatory in all social functions. The movement springs primarily from the fathers and mothers who have to act as chaperons in these momentous gatherings. They declare that the dancing, the flirting, the manufacture of stale conversation, and the other necessary adjuncts of entertainments are enough to wear out the strongest constitutions, and to this evil may be traced the consumptive cheeks and feverish brows of so many debutantes.

For the purpose of gaining relief from these exactions, the Drexels, the Hamiltons and others, who set the pace in the Quaker City, have made up their minds that upon the ringing of the midnight bell all must take their partners for the return home.

Sampson's New Glory.

Admiral Sampson, from being a victor at sea, has now developed a new glory in that he is the proprietor of the Mormon Mt. Sinai.

The recent death of Wilford Woodruff, the chief apostle of Mormondom, has renewed the interest in the ownership of Mr. Sinai, near Palmyra, N. Y. The mountain is locally known as Gold Bible Hill, and within its recesses it is held that Joseph Smith discovered the mysterious plates which have given to us the book of Mormon. As a holy place, the Mormons wished to secure it with the idea in mind of establishing pilgrimages to it.

When they proceeded to look into the matter it was discovered that Admiral Sampson had become its owner some time ago. The admiral stoutly refused to part with the hill for any such purpose, and hence the Mormons will have to look upon it from afar, and await the time when it may come into their possession.

New Sensations Promised.

Among the new sensations promised to the people of the country is one wherein a government officer will be charged with selling lieutenancies in order to work his way into good society.

The statement is that this officer, possessing more money than influence, and happening to hold an office where it lay in his power to do so, bargained with several young society leaders to appoint whomsoever they named to lieutenancies. The young ladies at once proceeded to look over the list of their acquaintances, and picked out eligible parties whose names they sent in to the complacent official for promotion.

In some way or another the secret has leaked out, and the indignant officers propose to see that their new comrades are brought to taw, and whenever government officials want to buy their way into fashionable society they must not seek this particular method.

Our readers will be surprised to hear that the peanut trust is not composed of politicians.

A San Francisco paper wants to run Dewey for president. As he belongs to no no political party, some other kind of a party will have to be invented to support him.

Senator Chandler wants to swap the Philippines for Canada. Billy is a born swapper.

Spain made appeals to the powers at the beginning and at the close of the war. The powers, however, have troubles of their own.

Philadelphians Are Pleased.

From The Philadelphia Record.

An incident, without a parallel in the legislative annals of Georgia, and probably without a precedent in any of our states, occurred recently at Atlanta. A party of Philadelphia tourists arrived in that city, and the legislature being in session, they were invited to the capitol and given a reception by the governor and the members of the general assembly. The reception was followed by speeches breathing the most cordial spirit of fraternity, and the entire proceedings were entered upon the minutes of the senate.

Such a delicate and grateful compliment to the visiting Philadelphians was more than a spontaneous flowing forth of southern courtesy; it was an unconscious revelation of the exalted, loyal spirit of the south of today, for the sentiments expressed at Atlanta were but the reiteration of those with which the tourists had been met in other southern cities. It has been said that the Spanish-American war has reunited the once divided sections of our country. Such experiences as those set down above show how much more than a political reunion has resulted from the late war. "The union of lakes and the union of lands" has, indeed come to pass; but with it has come the finer and the higher union of which the poet sings: "The union of hearts and the union of hands, and the flag of our union forever!"

OUR NEW POSSESSION OFFERED BY ENGLAND.

Possessions are added so rapidly to the United States nowadays that to wake up in the morning and find we have a new island or so in some faraway place has almost ceased to be a matter of surprise. The island of Socotra, of which the British are said to be ready to give up a ninety-nine-year lease for use as a coaling station, is a romantic bit of territory lying at the mouth of the Gulf of Aden, right in the track of the commerce bound to and from the far east by way of the Suez canal. To the north of it pass the steamer routes to Bombay and to the south of it the route to Calcutta, Singapore, China, Japan and the Philippines. To the southwest of it also pass the sea routes to the west coast of Africa. Socotra has been held by many rulers, including Alexander the Great. In ancient Sanscrit it was called "the island abode of bliss." In the middle ages it was the headquarters of the East Indian corsairs who harassed the trade of the Arabs with the far east. Arab writers say that at that time the island was thickly populated and could muster 10,000 fighting men. Persia once owned the island and Arab sultans have from time to time reigned over it. Once the Portuguese took it and attempted to establish a station—there for their eastern trade.

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In 1886 it was annexed by Great Britain. The geographical position of the place rendered it necessary that it should not pass into the possession of a European power hostile to Great Britain, and become a station from which to harass her eastern trade as the corsairs harassed that of Arabia so many centuries ago. In short, Socotra is one of the stepping stones of the British empire between England and Indian which Great Britain would not give up to any nation of whose lasting friendship she was not assured. The fact that she has turned it over to the United States shows that she trusts us. In that quarter of the world the United States had no coaling station nor a site for such a station. From New York to Manila by way of the Suez canal all American ships would have to depend upon the courtesy of foreign governments for coal, unless a station were established. Now we get a station just where we want it, and the island which has served for an outpost of eastern trade for Alexander and many a ruler since, passes to the United States to become an outpost for their eastern trade.

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Socotra has an area of 1,382 square miles, or about 300 more square miles than the state of Rhode Island. The population is estimated at about 12,000, a great decrease since the days when the island could summon 10,000 fighting men to its standard. Along the coast of the island is a plain from two to four miles wide in most places, and back of this littoral rises the backbone of the island; granite mountains rising in some places to a height of 4,000 feet. From the eastern cape, Ras Radressa, to the western cape, Ras Shoab, is seventy-one miles. The chief town is Tamarida, on the northern coast. It has a good harbor, and is the place where the coaling station will be located. The inhabitants of the interior belong to a peculiar race, which no one has yet been able to classify exactly. They are strong, athletic people, with regular features and long, black, curly hair. They resemble neither the inhabitants of the African coast, 150 miles away, nor the inhabitants of the Arabian coast, 220 miles away. They are a nomadic people, with flocks and herds. On the coast the people are a mixture of Arabs, Africans, Portuguese and other nations.

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The climate of the island is said not to be unhealthy, and the heat is not great for the latitude. The thermometer sometimes rises to 96 in the time of the southwest monsoon, but the rest of the time is not uncomfortably hot, even along the seacoast. The ways of life of the inhabitants of Socotra are simple, and they have almost no local government, but manage to get along fairly well without the luxury of civilization. The Socotrans were once Christians and had a bishop all through the Middle Ages—that is, the native race, the nomad race of the interior—but there came in those days to the shores of the island the Indian corsairs and the Arablans, who fought with the corsairs, and taking possession of the coast, they shut out from communication with the world the people of the interior, who, so long have they been isolated, now have lost all traces of Christianity except a veneration for the cross. Along the shore the people are mostly Mohammedans. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, goats, dates and aloes, the last named the finest in the world. A considerable export trade in butter is carried on. Such is America's newest prospective possession up to the end of last week.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Knoxville, Tenn., Tribune: Atlanta is happy over the new federal prison to be built in that city at a cost of from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. But the people of that city should not exhibit their appreciation of the prize by breaking in.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise: The papers say that a great many people are going crazy in Atlanta. Probably their minds have given way under the strain of trying to calculate when a new railroad station is to be built.

Anniston, Ala., Home: Atlanta is to have a federal prison, presumably for the better convenience and accommodation of the Georgia moonshiners.

Jacksonville, Fla., Metropolis: The city council of Atlanta has passed an ordinance that no hackman who cannot prove his good moral character is to be granted license. Why not require the same of others procuring licenses to do business?

Thomasville Ga., Times-Enterprise: Atlanta is said to be overrun with crazy men and cranks. We hope the fact that the legislature is in session has no connection with this state of things.

Waycross, Ga., Herald: Beautiful young women take up the contributions in an Atlanta church. Guess the newspapers better take the hint and send girls out to collect overdue subscriptions.

Why Not Make Sugar?

From The Tifton, Ga., Gazette.

It is well known here that more sirup can be raised in this country, as practically a surplus crop, than a market can be found for. Even now new sirup of this fall's crop is going begging in the Savannah market at 20 cents. There is no limit to the supply, which can be increased to meet any demand of the market. Taking this fact into consideration, together with the good price that sugar is now bringing on the market, and the possibility of good which a small sugar refinery would bring, is almost incalculable. It would make what has hitherto proven a surplus crop on the farmers hands a source of ready money and handsome profit. Take an average crop, for instance, of five acres. On this, with as little expense of fertilizing and cultivation as if it were cotton, and 100 barrels of sirup, or twenty barrels to the acre, can be made. From these, we are told, the producer can be assured of not less than twenty-five barrels of refined sugar. At 5 cents per pound, considerably less than it is bringing now, this sugar would be worth $375, a pretty neat sum for a sure crop on five acres of ground. And the refuse and molasses almost pay the cost of producing and refining. The best feature of this crop is that it is never a failure, being, if anything, a more certain crop than cotton. The forage and refuse would mean fat hogs and stock, and money from even five acres a nice little nest egg.

The Great Revolution at the South.

From The New York Sun.

The practical unanimity of southern white sentiment in the determination to exclude the negroes from the franchise wherever there is a possibility of their outvoting the whites is too obvious to be disputed, and it is a fact of great significance. Three of the states of the "black belt" have already made changes in their constitutions which preclude the possibility of "negro domination" by depriving their negro citizens almost universally of the opportunity to vote, and in the three remaining states similar measures of protection will be taken promptly. Even republicans from the north who have settled in these regions acquiesce in the restriction as a necessary safeguard of southern civilization, and seemingly the white natives republicans, with few exceptions, comparatively, are of the same mind.

A notable example of the white republican sentiment in that part of the south is furnished in a letter to the New York Press from ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia. He is a native of this state who went to Georgia shortly before the civil war as the agent for an express company, and was delegate to the convention which framed a new constitution for the state in the reconstruction period. Thereafter he was elected governor as a republican by the aid of the negro vote, but a hostile majority in the legislature expelled the colored men who had been seated as members, and when he appealed to congress against the proceeding he was authorized to reassemble the old legislature with its colored members, thereby provoking a storm of indignant resentment in the state, which resulted in the election of a large majority of the legislature by the opposition and his consequent resignation as governor in November, 1870, or shortly before it convened.

Charges of corruption were brought against him, but he was thoroughly acquitted of them in the state courts. Thereafter he retired from politics and has been engaged since in business enterprises.

We recall these incidents of the political career of Governor Bullock to show that he started out as a stout supporter of negro franchise, and owed to it his elevation to the governorship of Georgia.

But in the letter to which we refer he now argues against the adoption of any policy by the republican party which undertakes to resist and overcome by national authority the determination of the southern whites practically to disfranchise the negroes by the adoption of qualifications for the suffrage which shuts them out from it almost completely.

After explaining that he is a republican on all national issues and desires to see that party in control of the national government, Mr. Bullock declares positively that "congressional attempts to interfere with our state affairs will react on our party disastrously." The republican party, he goes on, exhibited from 1865 to 1888 "a wonderful boldness in asserting and assuming unwise and unpopular responsibilities as to the new citizens created by its legislatnion," but followed it with an exhibition of "abject cowardice when it became necessary to maintain the logical results of that party," and that false step is irretractacable. "The issues have been put upon us here in the south, and we must be left to work them out."

Governor Bullock now gives his full countenance to the measures of the southern states to protect themselves against "negro domination," speaking of them as "improved systems of election laws." Having assumed that "federal interference" will be powerless to prevent the changes and will only exasperate the south and still further consolidate it against the republican party, as "an effort to Africanize the south," he proceeds to discuss the question as to the limitations of wholesome and justifiable congress autnority. He brushes away the arguments that the fifteenth amendment forbidding the denial of abridgment of the right to vote by any state, "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," justifies any such interference. The restriction of the suffrage in the "black belt" ostensibly has no relation to any such conditions, but nominally proceeds on other grounds, and accomplishes the desired result of excluding the negroes by indirect means unassailable under the amendment, and supported virtually by supreme court decisions. Until, therefore, "some state, by legislation or constitutional enactment, disfranchises voters on the basis of color, etc.," argues Governor Bullock, "the United States has no authority to intervene, and any national legislation tending in that way, or attempting forceful interference with our elections, would relegate the republican party to the minority, and render impossible any further political progress by our negro citizens." That is it would be harmful not only to the republican party, but also to the negroes themselves.

Governor Bullock, however, recognizes, as every fair-minded man at the south must recognize, that if by such a restriction of the electorate "one white southern vote is equal to three white northern votes in congress elections," an unjust discrimination results, but against it he argues, congress has sufficient power in its mere ability to protect itself by refusing to seat a member elected under it. He repeats, accordingly, a recommendation made by him ten years ago, that "whenever the total number of votes cast for a congressman does not bear a fair proportion to the whole number of inhabitants in the district," congress shall refuse to seat him and require another election, repeating that course until the fair election is secured, meanwhile leaving the districts unrepresented. He warns a republican congress of "one thing not to do," and that is "to seat contestants from this section."

This is a very significant expression of opinion from a man who was so strong in his defence of negro suffrage during the reconstruction period. It indicates the substantial unity of the present white sentiment of the south in favor of practical negro disfranchisement. That the tendency in that direction will increase wherever the negro vote offers any possible obstacle to "white supremacy" is now inevitable. The methods to that end adopted so successfully in Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana, will be imitated in every state of the south where they seem requisite for the purpose, and the indirect disfranchisement of the negroes throughout the "black belt" will soon have occurred. Undoubtedly, it is a very serious revolution, a complete reaction from the sentiment of the union which gave the franchise to the negroes, and the more significant because it is taking place without provoking notable resentment from the north, except on the ground that results in giving those southen states undue and unfair representation in congress and the electoral vote. At least, it is accepted as inevitable, because unpreventable by national interference, which would only aggravate the evil for the country, even if it was justifiable under the interpretation of the constitution by the supreme court.

It is a supplement to emancipation which involves one of the most remarkable political revolutions in our history, but that the south is determined on it, whatever the cost, is indisputable. As a part of that cost there must be logically and equitably the loss to it of the increased representation obtained when the negroes were transformed from slaves into freemen. But fear of such a result does not and will not dissuade the south from proceeding to "perfect improved systems of election laws."

It cannot be doubted, as we said the other day, that a healthier political condition would follow from such an arbitrary settlement of the negro problem. The south could then divide reasonably and naturally in politics, whereas now its political solidity is abnormal and mischievous to the whole union. Other questions than the color line would occupy men's minds, and gradually, perhaps, the negroes would advance sufficiently to dissipate among the whites all fear of their use of the franchise.

If, however, those states can proceed without possible obstruction in national authority, to the wholesale disfranchisement of a great body of citizens, may there not be established a precedent which may be used for the restriction of suffrage elsewhere and on other grounds? It is a very serious matter, yet it seems to be settled against the southern negroes.

How To Treat an Enemy.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The Times is a progressive newspaper, and we shall be glad to give Judge Gordon unlimited space whenever convulsive hysteria shall plunge him into cyclonic endeavor against the editor of this journal. By thus giving him free access to the columns of a widely-read newspaper the public will be enabled to judge the precise period of his lucid intervals. As a rule, we would not publish such reckless railing against any one, but as he can have no other means of publicity in his unbalanced moments, we charitably give him free rope to dangle himself before the multitude.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Who Was Captain R. A. Smith?

Editor Constitution—Today I purchased, in an old Spanish pawnshop in this city, a large bowie knife, which may have a history. The blade, which is about ten inches long, is richly embossed, and upon one side appears the following inscription:

"Captain R. A. Smith, M. D. From S. W. R. R." Upon the other side is: "Georgia." I infer, from this last, that its owner was once a citizen of your state. The knife looks to be an old one, and may be valued as a relic by relatives of Mr. Smith, if he is not living. The publication of this letter may lead to the discovery of the Smiths. In so doing, I may be able to restore the knife to some one who would appreciate it as a family relic—the which I will gladly do, with no other compensation than the gratitude of those who may lay rightful claim to it. Respectfully,

R. W. AMES.

Ortega 28, No. 10, Mexico City, Mex., November 21, 1898.

Art Display in the City of Mexico

Editor Constitution—As during December the twenty-third exposition of painting will be held in the City of Mexico, at the writer's initiative and under his direction, I take the privilege to inform you of it, that you may be kind enough to have it spread by publishing it in The Constitution. This exhibition, held under the authority of the government of this republic, will offer to its visitors beautiful pieces of work from Mexican and foreign masters residing in the republic, and also the best Spanish artists as Villegas, Madrazo, Vinegra, Serra, Munoz Degrain, Lalas, Agrasot, Nogales, Zeuliuire and others well known in the artistic world.

Hoping that you will give your attention to the artistic movement in this country, inviting your readers and especially the lovers of our noble art, to pay a visit to our exhibition, which may be very profitable to them, I remain yours respectfully,

EDUARDO LUGUE.

Perpetua No. 9, Mexico, November 25, '98.

GEORGIA DAIRYMEN CONVENE.

Fifth Annual Meeting To Occur in Macon, Ga., December 22-23

Editor Constitution—The fifth annual meeting of the Georgia Dairymen's Association will be held in the city of Macon December 22d and 23d. The annual meetings heretofore held have been very successful, both in point of attendance and in interest. A varied and interesting programme will be presented, several experienced, practical dairymen having been engaged to deliver addresses and papers on the occasion.

Every farmer who owns a cow, and especially those who have grown tired (as well as poor) of relying on cotton as a money crop should attend this meeting and learn that while the farmers of Georgia have lost money in producing cotton, they may yet prosper by developing the almost latent industry of dairying. Go and see the fine exhibit of butter, cheese and other dairy products, and hear words of prosperity, contentment and hope for the future from those who have learned that "There's more in the man than there is in the land," and that there's more in cattle than in cotton.

Any one who is actually or prospectively engaged in dairying, to however limited an extent, may become a member of the association for one year, upon application to the secretary and the payment of one ($1) dollar annual dues.

Read the following circular letter recently sent out by Secretary Duggan:

"Sparta, Ga., November 21, 1898.—Dear Sir: Arrangements have been made with the Central of Georgia, the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Georgia and the Southern railway to furnish free transportation over any of their lines in Georgia to all members attending the above meeting.

"In order to secure these passes it will be necessary for you to make application at once to the secretary, stating clearly which station on either of these lines you want tickets from, over which road you go, and accompany your application for pass with your annual membership fee of $1.

"If you do not live immediately on either of these roads, or their branches, state the nearest station on them that you can start from.

"Passes will only be furnished to members who comply with the above. If you know of any one else, male or female, who is directly interested in dairying or stock raising, urge them to send in their application for membership.

"This will be the best meeting the association has yet held, and we hope to have you with us. If ever there was a time when Georgia farmers should look for more profitable industries than raising cotton surely it is upon us. At this meeting many practical farmers who live on their farms will tell us how dairying is profitable to them—and may become so to you.

"M. L. DUGGAN.

"Secretary Georgia Dairymen's Association, Sparta, Ga."

Let each one who is interested and who desires to attend make application without a day's delay, to Secretary M. L. Duggan, Sparta, Ga., inclosing the one dollar membership dues, and stating where you will take the cars for Macon, and to what office he wishes his pass mailed.

R. J. REDDING,
President G. D. A.

(Will Georgia papers please republish the above.)

"Made in Georgia."

From The Savannah, Ga., Morning News.

There is in Germany a law which provides that all manufactured products shipped out of that country shall bear the imprint, "Made in Germany." The legend serves a two-fold purpose; it advertises German wares, and it inspires the makers and shippers of them to see to it that a high standard of merit is maintained. If inferior articles were sold with the imprint, it would soon be determined to the export business.

Georgia is rapidly becoming a manufacturing state, in various lines. It might not be a bad idea for the Georgia manufacturers to copy the Germans to the extent of branding their wares, "Made in Georgia." We confidently believe that those articles which are made in Georgia are of superior excellence. Take Georgia sirup for instance. There is nothing in the world of the kind that is finer in flavor, and more wholesome to the consumer. It is "sweeter than honey and the honeycomb," according to an expert in saccharine articles. Maple sirup is not more palatable or more healthful; nevertheless the Georgia article is sold for about half the price of the maple sirup. The reason is that Georgia sirup is not widely enough known. Makers are content to supply a limited market under the ordinary brand of "cane sirup," or just plain "sirup" without any qualification whatever. If the merits of the delectable article were more widely known, and each genuine package of it carried the legend, "Made in Georgia," the demand would shortly be much extended and the price improved.

Georgia sirup, however, is only one item. Take textile fabrics. The mills of Georgia are new. They are filled with modern machinery. The goods they turn out are, therefore, the products of the latest improved apparatus. Naturally, they are of better grade than goods made on old and inferior machines. "Made in Georgia" stamped on sheetings, shirtings and drills would attract the attention of purchasers to the localities of the mills, and one satisfactory order would be followed by others. Purchasers would insist on having the "Made in Georgia" kind. The sentence would become a trade mark, signifying that articles bearing it were of highest grade, and Georgia manufacturers, for their pecuniary interests and as a matter of state pride, would see to it that qualities were always kept up to the standard

That Same Old Dog.

From The Bainbridge, Ga., Searchlight.

There is a measure now before the Georgia legislature relative to the ownership of dogs. We believe the measure to be a good one, and while it is one seemingly of little importance, yet we believe we can see something in it. The law sets forth that each owner of a dog shall register the dog and pay taxes on him. We believe this is the proper solution. If a dog is worth having, we see no reason why he should not be taxable, and if he be taxable, he merits and will command the protection of the law.

BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY CONSULAR REPORTS.

The imports of domestic animals into South Africa, with the exception of the port of Lourenco Marquez, in Portuguese territory, for the six months ended June 30, 1898, were as follows: Bulls, 2; cows, 42; donkeys, 57; dogs, 8; goats, 1; horses, 1,771; mules, 570; pigs, 12; poultry, 872; oxen, 551; sheep 2886. Bulls cows, pigs and poultry were for breeding purposes. The United States furnished the largest part of the horses and mules, but only a small number of sheep, the balance coming from the United Kingdom, Argentine and Germany. The United Kingdom furnished 720 fowls.

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The past month has been a busy one for Dawson shipping, some thirty steamers arriving during the month from St. Michaels, Alaska, besides the usual number coming down the river connecting with the passes. Four of the steamship companies had to dispose of their steamers here soon after arrival, in order to get sufficient funds to pay the wages of their crews and other charges against them. The boats were then placed under Canadian registry and now ply on the upper Yukon route, which has been more profitable for small steamers than the long route from St. Michaels, which entails the risk of stranding on sand bars and the payment of $15 a cord for wood to feed the boilers during a thirty or sixty days' trip. On some steamers the passengers were compelled to cut wood and bring it on board ship, on penalty of not being carried to Dawson, and the companies refused to pay them for such work done.

x x x

Dawson City is beginning preparations for the coming long winter. Large quantities of logs are being placed on the streets in front of business and other houses, to serve as fuel. It takes from twelve to fifteen cords to heat a small cabin during the winter.

x x x

While rice has long been raised in Persia and the Transcaucasus, it was almost unknown in the interior of Russia up to 1886, the supply being imported from India and subjected to a high duty, which confined its use to the wealthier classes. The Russians commenced its cultivation in the early eighties, and in 1888 the first rice-cleaning steam factory was opened in Baku, producing 100,000 poods (1,612 tons) the first year. There has been a steady increase in the production, and there are now five rice-cleaning steam factories in operation, with an annual production of 3,000,000 poods (48,387 tons). An additional factory is now in course of construction, which will be supplied with the most improved machinery.

x x x

In the Caucasus, the Transbaikal and Turkestan regions rice is sown in the same way as wheat. The producers ship uncleaned rice to the ports of the Caspian sea, where it is sold to middlemen and commission agents. The prices are controlled by the supply and demand. At present, rice is sold at Baku from 1.30 to 1.50 rubles per pood (65 to 75 cents per 36 pounds). The principal manufacturers of rice have representatives and depots at all the larger markets. During latter years, the annual export of rice from Baku amounted to 3,000,000 poods (48,387 tons), being valued at 4,500,000 rubles ($2,300,000). The principal routes by which rice is transported are: The Caucasian railroad via Poti and Batum, to Odessa and the Crimea, about 1,000,000 poods (16,128 tons); by sea, during navigation, over the River Volga, via Astrakhan, 1,600,000 poods (25,806 tons) and via Petrovsk to central Russia, about 300,000 poods (4,839 tons). The principal consuming markets are Warsaw, Lodz, the Vistula region, St. Petersburg, Riga, Moscow, Kief, Kharkof; and on the Volga Astrakhan, Nizhni Govgorod, Saratov, Tsaritsine and Samara.

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Nothing serves better to illustrate the progressive spirit of the Japanese than their great anxiety for the introduction of foreign capital for business purposes. The efforts in this direction by the business classes are strongly supplemented by the vernacular press and by the Japanese chambers of commerce in Kobe and elsewhere. The foreign and Japanese chambers of commerce lately held an informal joint meeting in relation to this subject, at which time it was plainly pointed out by the foreign chamber that the capital sought, being necessarily timid, required to be properly safeguarded by a more liberal display upon the part of the government, such, as, for instance, the equalization of foreigners with Japanese in regard to the holding of shares in stock companies and in reference to the ownership of land. Japanese business people are slow, methodical and cautious in their dealings, and it is characteristic of them to protect themselves at every point.

x x x

There is a peculiarity about the Japanese that does not attach to any other people, and it is this: The average Japanese are very suspicious of small wares that are not backed up with fancy trade-marks. They buy goods much more readily that carry a device or an emblem, or that bear a seal, and many a good article would be in danger of rejection because not put up fancifully. They also attach importance to small, neat packages, not too many of a kind together; this is more in keeping with Japanese tastes. In America, small articles are put up and sold by the dozen; the Japanese want them separate, and this is not only true because things are generally on a smaller scale, but there are financial reasons why it is so. Their means are limited, and they use everything sparingly. It is probably true that the German exporter understands the native taste better than any other. The markets are full of small wares from Germany, put up in attractive style and in small quantities to find ready sale.

x x x

Attention should be called to several recent shipments of American cotton, claimed by the consignees to be not up to standard. Four cases of this kind have occurred at one port within the last four months. Upon application at the consulate, surveyors were appointed to inspect the cotton and to extract samples from each bale, in order that they might be forwarded under the consular seal to cotton experts in America, for examination as to value. This not only entails loss to the shipper, but, in the estimation of some here, it tends to lower the high standard of American cotton, which export is by far the most valuable one from the United States to this port.

x x x

The contest for supplying Japan with railroad iron lies between England and the United States, and it is likely that it will continue. In 1895 Great Britain furnished nearly all the railroad iron imported into that country, a very small quantity having been exported from Belgium and Germany; the United States supplied none. In 1896 the United States exported only a little more than one-sixth as much of railroad iron to this country as England did; but in 1897 a very notable increase took place from the United States in such shipments, and exportations from the two countries stood thus: Great Britain, $810,110; United States, $615,018.

A Look Was Sufficient.

From The Waycross, Ga., Herald.

The big hog which was on exhibition at the Waycross fair recently was killed by Mr. R. C. Cannon last Thursday. The hog weighed 804 pounds. It was brought to Mr. Falson's market to be cut up. In lieu of a Thanksgiving dinner The Herald outfit took a look at the big hog and were apparently satisfied.

Nor To Live In.

From The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle.

The Savannah News, in congratulating Atlanta upon being selected as the government prison site, says: "There is no finer town in America to be in jail in."

ATLANTA'S BIG CELEBRATION WILL BE THE FIRST REAL PEACE JUBILEE

Executive Committee Formally Reinstates the Word "Peace" in Name of the Jubilee.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS CABLED

Colonel Hemphill Goes on to Washington To Complete Arrangements.

FINANCE COMMITTEE AT WORK

The Public Has Contributed Handsomely to the Jubilee Fund, but Much More Is Expected by the Finance Committee in Near Future.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Atlanta jubilee, held at headquarters in the Kimball house yesterday morning, the word "peace," which was stricken out in fear of an outbreak of hostilities, was placed in the name again, and the celebration is now as it was originally intended it should be, the Atlanta Peace Jubilee.

The celebration will be the first of national importance held since the articles of peace were agreed upon by the joint commission at Paris, and for this reason Atlanta is to have the distinction of giving the first real Peace Jubilee, in celebration of the successful close of the war with Spain.

The conclusion of peace terms only a few days before the opening of the jubilee in Atlanta will give the occasion all the more prominence, and the distinguished men who have consented to become the guests of the city will feel assured that the long-for settlement of the issues between the United States and Spain has come, and for that reason they will enter into the spirit of the jubilee and make of it a success such as the recent celebrations held in the north failed to accomplish.

It was at the suggestion of President McKinley that the word "peace" was stricken out of the jubilee, and those who took part in the big banquets given in Chicago and Philadelphia were fearful lest they might express opinions too sanguine for the moment.

Now that no doubt is left in the minds of any but that peace has come for good, the Atlanta Peace Jubilee will be looked upon all over the country as the first celebration of the kind in which the nation will take part.

With the return of peace the jubilee committee goes to work with redoubled efforts to accept the splendid opportunity that presents itself to Atlanta, and with the determination to outdo, if possible, the celebrations that have already been held. A great deal has been accomplished by the various committees, and especially has the finance committee met with much success in canvassing for subscriptions among the business houses and citizens of Atlanta. The work of this board will go ahead until a few days before the beginning of the jubilee, but all who wish to contribute to the grand success of the celebration should send their donations in to the committee at the first opportunity.

Peace Commissioners Invited.

The Paris peace commissioners, to whose efforts the successful termination of the war is largely due, have been invited by cable to attend the jubilee and be the guests of the city, together with the presidential party. The suggestion was made at the meeting of the executive committtee yesterday by Colonel Hemphill, President of the Jubilee Association, and the idea met with favor on every hand. The president of the association was instructed to cable the invitation of the jubilee committee at once, and the following telegram was sent off yesterday shortly after the meeting:

"Hon. W. R. Day, Chairman of American Peace Commission: Atlanta extends congratulations, and invites commission to be city's guests December 15th, Peace Jubilee.

"President McKinley and cabinet and leading officers army and navy accepted.

"W. A. HEMPHILL,

"President Jubilee Association."

The work of the peace commission will be completed in the course of the next few days, and it is understood that all of them will return to this country at the earliest possible moment to make their report to the president. It is extremely probable that they will reach New York before December 15th, and in that case the jubilee committee expects to have them, or at least some of them in Atlanta as the guests of the city during the celebration. With the commissioners on hand, the jubilee will take on still greater prominence, as the addresses of members of the commission at the grand banquet, should they find it possible to come, will be listened to by the whole nation.

At the meeting of the committee President Hemphill was instructed by the members to go to Washington during the last of this week or the first of next for the purpose of making arrangements for the jubilee that can be made better in Washington than in Atlanta. President Hemphill will ascertain the time the president leaves washington for the south, and the exact time of his arrival in Atlanta. He will also ascertain the number of the presidential party.

As the representative of the jubilee in Washington, President Hemphill will confer with the members of the Georgia delegation and enlist their aid with the war department in bringing several regiments of troops to Atlanta at the time of the celebration. The presence of several military commands in the parade will add greatly to the interest in that feature, and would doubtless attract many visitors to the city who would not come otherwise.

A number of brigades of the First army corps at Knoxville are preparing to leave that camp for Savannah, and it is the idea of the committee to ascertain whether these troops can be brought to Atlanta at the time of the jubilee and kept in the city two days before their departure for Savannah. It is probable that the idea will meet with the favor of the war department, and President Hemphill has been instructed to make the effort in the interest of the jubilee.

War Heroes on Horseback.

In order to add to the novelty and interest of the parade which is to be held on the afternoon of the 15th, the last day of the Jubilee, it was proposed at the meeting of the excutive committee by Chairman Jones, of the carriage committee, to request the prominent generals and heroes of the war to ride horseback in the grand parade. Such men as General Shafter, General Wheeler and General Chaffee, who came into such prominence in the Cuban campaign, will attract thousands, while riding in the parade on horseback.

It has been suggested to Colonel West, grand marshal of the parade, to induce the Atlanta Camp of Confederate Veterans to act as escorts for General Wheeler in the parade and also to raise a regiment of General Wheeler's old cavalry to take part in the event.

The work on the parade is progressing at a rapid rate and already a large number of organizations have signified their intention of taking part in the march and have begun preparations.

Marshal West stated yesterday that it is his intention to complete the line of march by the last of the week and have it ready for announcement by Sunday morning. He desires that all organizations that intend to take part in the parade and have not yet notified him do so at the earliest possible moment.

Subscribers to the Jubilee.

Those who have responded to the call for subscriptions so far are given below with the exception of a numoer who have made donations on lists that have not been handed in to Secretary Martin. For that reason the following list is incomplete and the full list of subscribers so far will be given out in the next few days. The finance committee wishes to impress upon the public to send in their subscription as soon as possible so that the work of the Jubilee can be facilitated:

Contributions to Jubilee Fund.

R. F. Snedden	$ 50.00
Jerry Lynch	10.00
H. L. Kann & Co.	10.00
Edwin Stewart	10.00
Hughes & Griggs	5.00
Kann & Teitlebaum	5.00
The Gay Company	5.00
Frye Millinery Company	5.00
H. Benjamin	5.00
F. J. Stilson	5.00
W. F. Edmonds	5.00
Glenn Photo Stock Company	5.00
The Fox Shoe Company	5.00
John R. Watts & Co	5.00
Cable Piano Company	25.00
Spear & Co	25.00
W. A. Vernoy	25.00
Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.	50.00
George Muse Clothing Company	50.00
M. Rich & Brothers	50.00
Douglas & Davidson	50.00
Keely Company	50.00
M. R. Emmons & Co.	50.00
Hirsch Brothers	50.00
Eiseman Brothers	50.00
Eiseman & Well	25.00
Daniel Brothers	10.00
J. P. Northrop	10.00
F. J. Paxon	10.00
David Waxelbaum	10.00
C. H. Simmons	15.00
J. Froshin	10.00
Bass Dry Goods Company	25.00
Byck Brothers & Co	25.00
R. C. Black	15.00
J. E. Carlton	15.00
Arnold & Einstein (The Globe)	50.00
J. M. High	50.00
J. C. & I. Daniel	10.00
Phillips, Wellborn, Baker & Co.	10.00
Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co	10.00
Dohme & Corrigan Grocery Co.	10.00
L. Lieberman (Atlanta Trunk Factory)	10.00
Walter J. Wood	10.00
J. P. Lester	10.00
Law Brothers	10.00
Brown & Allen	10.00
J. H. Nunnally	10.00
H. Hess & Sons	10.00
A. K. Hawkes	10.00
M. Kutz & Co	10.00
Pease Printing Company	50.00
Atlanta Constitution	50.00
Atlanta Journal	50.00
Everett, Ridley, Ragan & Co.	25.00
J. K. Orr	25.00
R. D. Spalding	25.00
A. M. Robinson & Co	25.00
Beck & Gregg Hardware Company	25.00
M. C. Kiser & Co	25.00
John Silvey & Co	25.00
W. A. Russell & Co	25.00
J. J. & J. E. Maddox	25.00
Lamar & Rankin Drug Company	25.00
Harry L. Schlesinger	25.00
H. R. Durand	25.00
Inman, Smith & Company	50.00
Eiseman & More	10.00
John B. Daniel	10.00
Severance & Weinfield	10.00
Sheff & Weber	10.00
King Hardware Company	10.00
Anderson Hardware Company	10.00
Maynard Ticket Agency	15.00
G. E. Johnson	10.00
J. C. A. Branan	10.00
Yow & Marrett	5.00
W. A. Albright	5.00
Camp Bros. & Co.	5.00
Cotton States Belting & Supply Co.	5.00
Atkins McKeldin & Co.	10.00
Maier & Berkele	10.00
Atlanta Clearing House Association	500.00
H. W. Rountree & Bro. (T. & B. Co.)	10.00
N. C. and St. L. Railroad	125.00
Brandon & Arkwright	10.00
J. L. Hopkins & Son	10.00
Arnold & Arnold	10.00
G. L. Crandall	5.00
E. S. Gay	5.00
Tompkins & Alston	5.00
Thomas Hunt	10.00
George J. Dexter	10.00
S. Barnett	5.00
L. D. Teackle Quinby	5.00
H. C. Stockdell	5.00
S. Y. Tupper	10.00
J. Carroll Payne	10.00
H. R. Wilcox	5.00
Clifford Anderson	10.00
J. G. Bloodworth	5.00
Eugene Oberdorfer	5.00
Thomas Eggleston	10.00
W. A. Matthews	2.00
H. M. Patty	5.00
John R. Thornton	1.00
Cash	1.00
H. C. Bagley	5.00
J. T. Dargan	5.00
Cash	1.00
Porter King	20.00
John L. Tye	5.00
Georgia Railroad	125.00
Atlanta and West Point Railroad	125.00
City of Atlanta	500.00
S. W. Day	5.00
T. R. Sawtell	5.00
B. L. Galphin	5.00
Thrower Brothers	5.00
Fain & Stamps	2.50
H. L. Singer	2.00
Kelly Brothers	5.00
A. Fugazzi & Co	5.00
McCullough Brothers	2.50
Emory Market Company	2.50
Donehoo & Robinson	5.00
L. B. Folsom	10.00
Elkin-Watson Drug Company	5.00
Charles O. Tyner	2.50
R. L. Palmer	5.00
Potts-Thompson Liquor Company	10.00
Bluthenthal & Bickart	10.00
Woodward Lumber Company	25.00
Traynham & Ray	10.00
Colcord Lumber Company	10.00
Phoenix Planing Mills	10.00
G. O. Willingham Lumber Company	10.00
John W. Zuber	5.00
Smith & Simpson	10.00
West Lumber Company	10.00
South Georgia Lumber Company	10.00
Edgewood Lumber Company	5.00
Lumbermen's Exchange	5.00
John J. Simpson & Co.	5.00
Enterprise Lumber Company	15.00
F. P. Rice	15.00
Grand Total	$3,460.00

THE PASSING THRONG.

The Fourth Tennessee regiment, from Camp Poland, passed through Atlanta yesterday en route to Savannah, via Everett City. It was divided into five sections, the first of which arrived in Atlanta early in the morning, and the last about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The soldiers did not come through the center of the city, but were carried to the Southern railway yards. There they were stopped for a few minutes and served hot coffee.

The senior major of the regiment is W. C. Tatum, well known throughout all this section as the editor of The Knoxville Tribune. In Tennessee journalism he has a reputation for great originality and enterprise. He says that he will print a paper in Cuba.

"It will be strictly an American paper for Americans in Cuba," he said. I will probably be editor, and I will have associated with me Lieutenant Colonel Hammond and Lieutenants Will Beard, Beaufort McKinney and L. S. Goddard. The two former were prominent newspaper men of Nashville before they entered the army and the last, Lieutenant Goddard, was a Knoxville journalist.

The paper is to be started very shortly after they reach Cuba, Colonel Tatum said. He has several printers in the ranks who will do the typesetting, and other mechanical work. The paper will print local news, and news from home.

Speaking of the regiment, one of the staff officers said:

"The Fourth Tennessee is pronounced by every regular army officer who has seen it, to be the most perfect regiment in the volunteer service. We are proud of the boys, and we believe this 'mountain regiment' will do honor to the volunteer service wherever it goes."

Lieutenant Maus, of General Miles's staff, declared that the Fourth Tennessee was the finest regiment at Camp Poland.

Mr. L. R. Hammerslough, the big New York clothing manufacturer, is paying his first visit to Atlanta today.

"I was greatly astonished when I walked out of the depot," he said. "The town looks like a metropolis—skyescrapers, and all that sort of thing on every hand. And more rush and bustle than I seen since leaving New York. Up north, Atlanta is reported to be a big place. But it is bigger than I thought. It is a great town.

"I noticed on the way down that an immense area of apparently fertile farming lands are left untilled, or are only half tilled. This, I do believe, accounts, in large measure, for the alleged hard times in this section. It seems to me that if the agricultural class would live at home here—and I believe it has been demonstrated that they can, if they will—the south would become one of the most prosperous and independent sections in the world. I can not understand how they will continue to plant nothing but cotton. The thing is incomprehensible."

Mr. Hammerslough will be in town for a day or two. He came to make the acquantance of his patrons and customers in this city.

Professor J. Harris Chappell, of the Girls Normal and Industrial college, was in the city yesterday.

"We have 350 girls there now," he said, "and we would have more, but not one additional scholar can be accommodated. We have a large number of applications on file for whatever vacancies occur from time to time, and these applications have to be acted on according to priority. If we had room for them, we would have 700 girls at the school all the while.'

"I am very anxious to add two industrial lines to the curriculum—millinery, and photography. We already have a dressmaking department, and certainly ought to have the millinery. A photographic department would prove very valuable I think. It could be added at very little cost, and in these days of applied photography, I am sure that an expert in the art would command a handsome salary.

AMUSEMENTS.

"My Friend from India" is one of those bright, sparkling comedies that is good enough to see every season. There are some comedies that are good enough to see once. They are funny the first time, but tiresome the second. Instead of being tiresome the second time, "My Friend from India" seems to improve on acquaintance. Those who saw it at the Grand last year considered it funny, and many of them who went to see it again last night were only strengthened in their convictions. While the comedy is full of rather impossible situations, they are all bright and cleverly woven together. Ridiculous in the extreme, every new situation causes a laugh, and as long as people do laugh, it matters not what produces the laugh.

While the company presenting the comedy this year, as a whole, is probably not as strong as it was last year, it is all that could be asked. Many of the characters are in better hands than they were last year. Charles H. Bradshaw, who takes the part of Brastus Underholt, is exceedingly clever. His part does not call for as much comedy as some of the other parts, but by his sheer ability he makes it one of the best parts in the play. Mabel Strickland, as Gertrude Underholt, does not have a very prominent part, but she displays such clever ability that she makes her part very attractive. The part of Tilly, the German maid, was taken last year by May Vokes, who is one of the best German impersonators on the stage. It is really one of the best parts in the comedy, and is taken this year by Miss Ada Gilman. George Mack takes the part of A Keen Shaver, which is the star part in the comedy. Mr. Mack fills the part most admirably. Those who saw the play last year will not be disappointed this year, and those who have never seen it will miss a very clever and a very funny comedy unless they see the matinee today, or the concluding performance tonight.

If one-half of the compliments that have been paid to John Stapleton's comedy, "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" are merited, the theatergoing public of this city have a veritable treat in store at the Grand Friday and Saturday.

The play, which is farcial in theme and construction, was produced originally last season at Hoyt's theater, New York, and scored a hit with the metropolitan public. The story concerns the experience for one day of a widower whose marriage is subject to the approval of his maiden sister on account of the eccentric will of his deceased parents. He marries an actress whom he introduces into his household as a governess for his twin daughters, who themselves are of a marriagable age. The complications which grow out of this act of his commence almost with the rise of the curtain, and become so thoroughly confusing that no two characters in the play know what they are about until the final denouement in the last act. The fun is spontaneous, and the play is said to be one long irresistible and joyous laugh.

There will be a matinee Saturday.

"The Heart of Maryland" will play an engagement of three performances at the Grand next Monday and Tuesday.

This latest play of David Belasco has experienced a remarkable record since its first production in New York, where it remained for an entire season, drawing an enormous patronage at each performance. It has been quoted as a very interesting war play in plot and surroundings; the war is only suggested, all smoke and carnage are eliminated from the stage. "The Heart of Maryland" recently closed a phenomenal engagement of 100 nights at the Adelphi theater, London.

The advance sale of seats for the Atlanta engagement will begin Friday morning.

"A Turkish Bath" will be the attraction next Monday and Tuesday at the Columbia theater. It is said to be a clean, wholesome farce built for laughing purposes only. The company contains such people as Miss Mona Wynne, Mr. John Keiffer, Peters and Walters, singing and dancing comedians; Miss Lewis, Thomas Keogh and others of like standing in the farce comedy business.

The advance sale will open Saturday morning at Miller's. The night prices will be from 15 to 50 cents. A special bargain matinee is announced for Tuesday afternoon, when 25 cents will admit to any part of the theater.

Blank Books.

A full and complete stock at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

The Course of True Love.

From "Midsummer Night's Dream."

For aught that ever I could read,
Could ever hear by tale or history,
The course of true love ever did run smooth:
But, either it was different in blood,
Or else misgraffed in respect of years;
Or else it stood upon the choice of friends;
Or, if there were a sympathy in choice,
War, death, or sickness did lay siege to it,
Making it momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream;
Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a spleen, unfolds both heaven and earth,
And ere a man hath power to say—Behold!
The jaws of darkness do devour it up:
So quick, bright things come to confusion.
—Shakespeare.

SMOKE CONSUMER COMMITTEE MEETS

Ordinance To Repeal Smoke Law Comes Up This Afternoon.

LIVELY FIGHT WILL FOLLOW

Manufacturers To Be on Hand To Press Repeal of Smoke Law.

WANT CITY TO SPECIFY CONSUMER

Many Opposed to the Anti-Smoke Ordinance Claim the City Has No Right To Make Them Experiment To Find Satisfactory Consumer.

A lively fight will be precipitated at the meeting of the city council this afternoon, when that body comes together for the purpose of taking up the anti-smoke law, which was passed by the council over four months ago.

An ordinance repealing the anti-smoke law was introduced into the council on November 22d, by Councilman Hammond, of the sixth ward, but, although the ordinance was fully discussed at that meeting, no action was taken by the council. The repealing ordinance was referred to the ordinance committee and at its meeting this afternoon the matter will be taken up and it is probable that some solution will be reached before the committee adjourns.

The objection to the anti-smoke law, which has grown in strength each day since the ordinance was passed, comes from the principal manufacturers of the city and owners of large plants that consume a quantity of coal. The manufacturers inspired the repealing ordinance introduced by Councilman Hammond and they claim that the city should specify some particular consumer and not leave them to make experiments on a line that even science has not fully developed. It is strongly maintained by some that there is no successful smoke consumer that would bring the manufacturer within the scope of the law and that all experiments they have made to bring about the desired result have failed.

It is believed that there is little objection to the principle involved in the anti-smoke ordinance and those who are interested in the law from the standpoint of the coal consumer assent that while it is a good thing, the city should define at the same time the ordinance goes into effect how the smoke is to be consumed.

Mayor Collier, who was largely instrumental in the passage of the anti-smoke law, takes the position that the city has no right to specify any particular patent of consumer and that the manufacturer should make his own experiments and accept the one that proves most satisfactory. He is opposed to naming any consumer in the ordinance, for, in his opinion, it would give the company that sells the fortunate patent a monopoly on the trade of the city and the manufacturers would be held at the mercy of the owner of the consumer. At the last meeting of the council at which the anti-smoke law was taken up Mayor Collier made a strong argument in favor of the ordinance and declared that the manufacturers who were bringing forward the opposition were playing "the baby act."

He stated that the ordinance had been passed by the council four months and that in that time thos who were affected by the law had ample opportunity to make tests of consumers for themselves.

It is stated, on the other hand, that 95 per cent of the smoke that passes through the fire boxes is composed of non-combustible gases and for that reason smoke consumers are out of the question and wholly unreasonable.

Mayor Collier cited the case of the experiments that had been made by the city at the city crematory, where hundreds of tons of coal are consumed annually. There, he stated, the consumer had proved successful and it was still kept in operation and was a means of saving expense.

The ordinance was passed after considerable pressure had been brought to bear on the council by the public.

The meeting will be largely attended, not only by those who will be affected by the new ordinance should it be sustained, but by many citizens of Atlanta who are interested in the outcome of the fight which is promised at the meeting.

REV. MR. WOOD FROM COLUMBUS.

Young Minister Will Be Associated with St. Philip's Cathedral.

Rev. C. S. Wood, who for some time has been assistant rector of St. Mary's Episcopal church at Columbus, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday, and will continue his work here. Mr. Wood is one of the most popular ministers that has ever been in that city and leaves many strong friends behind him.

He will take up his new work in Atlanta and be associated with St. Philip's cathedral. His removal from Columbus was ordered by Bishop Nelson as he will have a wider field for work here.

COLONEL HALL ON VACATION.

Adjutant of Department of Gulf Has Been in Washington on Leave.

Colonel Hall, adjutant of the department of the gulf, who has been out of the city for several days on a leave of absence, is expected to return today and resume his labors at the department of the gulf. During his short vacation Colonel Hall has been in Washington, where he was on a visit to friends in that city. His visit, however, was semi-official, as he went to consult with the war department on matters of importance to the department.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles 10c. at all drug stores. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KREHLING, 1611 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

C. A. Camp Not a Member.

Mr. C. A. Camp is not a member of Camp Bros. & Co. It was stated yesterday that he was one of the partners. The information was obtained from the city directory. Mr. Camp resides at Battle Hill and conducts an individual and successful business.

Has Not Been Transferred.

Rev. H. J. Adams has not been transferred from the north Georgia conference as stated in The Constitution of last Sunday. He has become a superannuated member of the conference and while in the future he will reside in St. Louis he will retain his affiliations with the conference in Georgia. He became a member of it in 1855.

We Tell Today of.....

Silk Waists

for ladies. Of six new styles in exquisite colorings which are just in. They were made by Fisk, Clark & Flagg, which alone insures their correctness.

The Gay Co.

"You Will Find It at **Kamper's**"

Fire Salvage Sale

Having adjusted our recent loss with the insurance companies, we have culled out all that part of our stock only partially damaged and offer same at about HALF-PRICE FOR CASH.

The stock consists of about 50 barrels of flour, separated, resifted and resacked; former price $6 barrel, now $4.

About 2,000 pounds rice at 25 per cent off regular price.

About 2,000 pounds oatmeal, 33 1-3 per cent off regular price.

About 2,000 pounds A sugar at 20 per cent off regular price.

About 1,100 pounds tea at 33 1-3 per cent off regular price.

About 100 dozen canned goods at 20 per cent off regular price.

And many other items, all to close out at SACRIFICE PRICES.

Come and bring the cash.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store

79 and 81 Peachtree St.

Five Per Cent Loans

ON BUSINESS PROPERTY.
SIX PER CENT LOANS
ON RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Seven Per Cent Loans on Improved Farms.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

Royal Insurance Co

OF LIVERPOOL.
ROCHESTER GERMAN INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN, AGENTS,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

KODAKS. All Leading CAMERAS.
..PHOTO MATERIALS..
Adams Photo Supply Co.,
7 & 9 W. Alabama St., ATLANTA, GA.

Enameled Chatelaine Watches

With Pins to match make lovely Xmas presents. We have them in Gold and Silver, Enameled Green, Blue and Red; also plain Gold and Silver, Make your

Sweetheart, Wife or Daughter Happy by Giving Her One.

We have Watches for Gentlemen and Boys in all styles and grades, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Nickel.

Our New Thin Model Watches Are Very Swell.

We are the sole Atlanta agents for Patek, Philippe & Co., Rudemars, Piguet & Co., Agassiz & Co. and Jules Monard, the leading manufacturers of high grade watches. We also have a large assortment of the better grades made by ELGIN, WALTHAM, and E. HOWARD & CO.

MAIER & BERKELE, JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS, No. 31 Whitehall Street.

Talma Overcoats For Elderly Men . . . .

While there is no general demand for this style of coat, yet we make quite a few every season. Some of our best customers—those who have traded with us for years—will not wear any other kind. They, of course, know where to come—but this is an invitation to those who still prefer this style and who do not care to go to the expense of having one made to order. They come in the best black materials only—with ample length and fullness in the capes that the arms may not be unnecessarily exposed.

Overcoats For Young Men . . .

As we make them ourselves it's reasonable to suppose that we would only make those that are most in favor—those that the majority of young men are wearing. We have Covert and Whipcord weaves in top coat styles for bright days. We have Worsted, Vicuna, Kersey or Melton weaves in longer coat styles for colder days. Pick any you will from either line, the style is top-notch. Aside from this we save you a neat sum by being makers—a point not many can afford to pass.

Chumley Overcoats . . .

These are to be worn with full dress suits, or, putting it in another way, they are Full Dress Overcoats. They are made of Imported Vicunas in Inverness style—without sleeves—having long capes and ample fullness to prevent wrinkling the suit or breaking the shirt front—a very important point in wearing full dress. These in all sizes—either full silk or Italian Serge lined.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Dep'ts.

STORES: Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL.

AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR..... $1.

One hundred Engraved Visiting Cards in fashionable style is a most acceptable present for either ladies or gentlemen. We furnish these for $1.00. Work done in our own factory here. No delay. Send for samples.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,

JEWELERS AND ENGRAVERS, 47 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

WOMAN IN CLUB WORK AND SOCIETY

SOCIAL COMMITTEE'S INTERESTING MEETING

The ladies of the social events committee of the Jubilee held an enthusiastic meeting yesterday morning at the Kimball house. One of the leading features of the meeting was the discussion pertaining to the informal reception which will be given the presidential party at the executive mansion on the first day of the Jubilee. This entertainment will be a brilliant one, assembling under the roof of Georgia's governor, the distinguished guests in the city to meet with the Atlanta people desirous of meeting them. Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., chairman of the informal reception committee, will be assisted in doing the honors of the occasion by Mrs. A. B. Steele, the ladies of the social committee and a party of Atlanta's representative women.

The executive mansion will be beautifully decorated for the occasion and the reception will be one of the leading social functions of the occasion.

Owing to the fact that the number of visiting ladies to be present as guests of the Jubilee has not been ascertained as yet, it is not known how many guests will be present at the cabinet breakfast, nor has it been fully determined just where it will be given. Music will be one of the features of this occasion, which is a special compliment to the ladies of the cabinet.

The theater party and luncheon to be given the same distinguished guests the second evening of the Jubilee, will be a compliment from the ladies of the social committee, and will be a brilliant occasion.

Probably no part of the Jubilee is exciting more universal interest than the floral parade, under the able management of Mrs. W. H. Kiser. The ladies are taking great interest in their equipages, the decorations of many of which will be under the direction of prfessional artists. Mrs. Kiser has decided to decorate her carriage in wisteria, Mrs. Joseph Thompson in violets, Mrs. John Grant in yellow and white fleur de lis, Mrs. W. A. Hemphill in red poppies, Mrs. Gordon in gold and yellow, Mrs. A. B. Steele in clementes blossoms, Mrs. Henry Tompkins in white and green.

Other ladies will decorate in chrysanthemums, pink roses, yellow roses and American beauties, sweet peas, carnations and orchids. Mrs. Kiser desires to know as soon as possible what decorations will be used by the ladies to take part in the procession so that they may be placed accordingly. The prizes to be offered for the most beautiful equipages are at present on exhibition at the jewelers who donated them.

All the social features of the Jubilee were fully discussed at the meeting yesterday, and the ladies are happy in the successful development of all the plans they have undertaken for the woman's side of the great peace fete.

LADIES ARE TO SERVE LUNCHES.

On Monday, December 5th, the ladies of the Sheltering Arms Society open a restaurant, and for two weeks operate it according to the plans of first-class establishments of that kind. The proceeds will go toward that commendable charitable institution, known as the Sheltering Arms, and in which is interested the most prominent men and women in Atlanta. Independent of the commendable purpose for which the restaurant is to be operated, the delicious menu to be served will prove a source of great convenience to the business men of Atlanta who are in the habit of taking their luncheon in town. On next Tuesday and Wednesday the young ladies of the Atlanta Relief Association will be in charge, and cordially invite their friends to patronize them.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The Daughters of the Confederacy will hold an important meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Atlanta Woman's Club. A large attendance is urged, as a number of important reports will be read pertaining to the recent general meeting of the Daughters at Hot Springs, Ark.

GEORGIA ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE MEETS.

Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson presided yesterday at a large meeting of the Army and Navy League in the Y. M. C. A. After the reading of the minutes, Mrs. Atkinson gave the interesting report of the entire work accomplished by the league since its organization. This report has been sent to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, director general of the Woman's War Relief Association, and shows that over $3,800 has been expended in practical relief work. The report showed that several hundred dollars are yet left in the treasury. The membership of the league has been enrolled on the national list as the Georgia division of the Women's National War Relief Association.

The account of the report brought forth many enthusiastic expressions from the members of the league at the broad and helpful work done by its organization. The subject of the league's part in the Jubilee parade was next discussed, and while appreciating the invitation extended them by Colonel A. J. West, it was decided that it was not practicable for the league to accept.

SCIENCE SECTION.

The science section, which is one of the most interesting departments of the Atlanta Woman's Club, held a full meeting yesterday afternoon, and a most entertaining discussion took place. Mrs. Charles Reed read a most instructive lecture, which she herself had compiled, upon the "Evolution of the Earth." The section is now making a study of geology as explaining evolution, and this paper by Mrs. Reed was, therefore, very appropriate and much enjoyed by the members of the section. Mrs Ottley read several poems by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, and their brilliant satire was appreciated and applauded. The meeting then adjourned until the second Wednesday in December, at 3 p. m.

HOOKS-FORRESTER.

Americus, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—The marriage of Hon. Walter W. Hooks, of Americus, and Miss Nellie Forrester, of Leesburg, this morning was a brilliant affair. The ceremony was performed at the Baptist church, which was filled with friends of the handsome couple. The bridal party, arrived here this afternoon. Mr. Hooks is an ex-member of the legislature and very popular in this section of the state, while his bride is one of the fairest ladies of Leesburg.

MEETING CALLED BY MISS VENABLE.

Miss Venable, chairman executive board of the Atlanta Relief Association, calls a meeting of the executive board of that body for today at 12 o'clock, at her home, 19 Forrest avenue.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

The party at which Miss Isabel Block entertained last evening was a special compliment to Miss Pau and Miss Lindsay, and was one of the most brilliant social events of the season. About sixty young people were present, and progressive six-handed euchre was the game played. The prizes were very handsoms, those awarded to the ladies being a silver bonbon box and a Venetian vase inlaid with gold, and the gentleman's a silver handled umbrella and a cut glass flask with a silver top.

The luncheon served at the end of the game was sumptuous and delicious. Miss Block, the charming hostess, is one of the prettiest and most attractive of Atlanta's society belles.

***

On next Wednesday and Thursday evenings Mrs. Carleton Miller will entertain her lady friends at cards.

***

The Misses Hayes, the charming guests of Mrs. William Montgomery, are among the most attractive of the fair visitors in the city at present. They were among the most popular young women at the Nine o'clock german Tuesday evening.

***

Miss Ruth Hallman is the guest of friends in Washington, D. C.

***

The friends of Mrs. Loulie Gordon will regret to learn that she is confined to her home with a severe cold.

***

Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson is the guest of friends in the city.

***

Miss Stacy Earnest has returned from a visit to South Carolina.

***

Miss Alice Williams has returned to her home in Athens.

***

Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson will return to Atlanta today and join her daughter, Miss Johnson, at the Kimball.

***

Mrs. Walter Lamar, of Macon, is the guest of Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Ellis, of Macon, are at the Kimball.

***

The Local Union of Christian Endeavor will hold its regular meeting on next Friday evening, December 2d, at the Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. All interested in the Endeavor movement are very cordially invited to be present. The members of the Fourth church have a very pleasant way of making visitors feel at home, so a delightful evening is promised to all.

***

Mrs. S. H. Smith, of St. Louis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. I. M. Mayer, at Hapeville, Ga.

***

The friends of Mrs. Will C. King are glad to know that she has returned from Experiment, Ga., her father's home, and that she has entirely recovered from her recent illness.

***

Mr. Drury Powers has returned from a railroad meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

***

Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Drake gave a delightful dinner at the "Bon Air," to Mr. and Mrs. Drury Powers and Mr. and Mrs. William McKenzie.

***

Mr. Frank Hawkins has returned from Mississippi.

***

The young ladies of Horaran Society of Miss Thornbury's school will give a recital at the school, 428 Peachtree street, on Friday, December 2d, at 8:30 p. m. This is the first drawing-room recital of the year, and marks the close of the first term. All the patrons and friends of the school are cordially invited.

***

Atlanta people will be glad to learn that the belated steamer Gate City, returning to Savannah from Boston, is nearing port after a very rough and stormy voyage. Among the passengers are Miss Julia DeLoach and Mr. Jack DeLoach, sister and brother of Mr. A. A. DeLoach, of this city. Mr. Jack DeLoach is returning home from college for his health after the third relapse from Cuba fever contracted while campaigning with the Second Massachusetts and his sister went north to accompany him back. The travelers will receive a warm welcome from their friends.

They Desire To Be Mustered Out.

Raleigh, N. C., November 30.—(Special.)—Governor Russell said this evening that as so many applications are made to him to use his influence to obtain discharges for enlisted men of the First North Carolina regiment, and that as about 25 per cent of the men desire discharges, he had decided to use his good offices to induce the war department to grant them, and also to allow the regiment to recruit to the full strength. He will, therefore, go to Washington next Saturday to attend to this matter and also to endeavor to secure repayment of North Carolina's military claims.

Our New Tropical Possessions.

When the new order of things is established in the Philippine islands, there is likely to be a great rush to Uncle Sam's latest possessions. There will be a scramble for wealth similar to that which occurred when the Klondike goldfields were discovered. No matter what business a man is engaged in, he thinks more of his purse than of his health, but wealth is worthless without good health to enjoy it. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed by nearly everybody. Rich and poor are cured by it of constipation, dyspepsia, general debility and malarial fevers. Women who are nervous, men who are overworked, people whose nights are sleepless, should take these world-famous Bitters if they wish to be cured.

Save Money on School Books.

Cut prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.

Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—MRS. JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

LOWER HOUSE URGES THE CUT

Continued from Fifth Page.

to accept the substitutes of the senate and the senate refusing to accept the bills of the house.

Mr. Jordan's Joint Resolution.

Mr. Jordan, of Jasper, introduced a joint resolution to authorize the joint committee appointed several days ago for the purpose of investigating the controversy between Dr. George F. Payne and Commissioner Stevens to subpoena witnesses and take such other steps as are necessary to arrive at the truth of the matter.

Agrees to an Extra Porter.

Under the head of reports of committees, Mr. Chappell, of Muscogee, chairman of the committee on appropriations, favorably reported the resolution of Mr. Turner, of Henry, to employ an extra porter for the postoffice department of the house. He asked that the house take up the matter at once for consideration. This request was granted. Mr. Johnson, of Bartow, opposed the resolution. He said that he did not see why it was necessary this late in the session to employ an extra porter for the postoffice department. Mr. Bush, of Miller, also opposed it. He said that if the good-looking postmistress needed any help he would be willing to spare her several pages, since there were so many of them in the house that he could hardly keep from stepping on them. He said that he thought the house could also spare Mr. Turner, of Henry, for the purpose mentioned.

Mr. Blalock, of Floyd, favored the resolution. He stated that he was opposed to any unnecessary expense, but that he was satisfied that an extra porter was needed for the postoffice department of the house. On being put to a vote the resolution prevailed.

Mr. Chappell further reported in favor of employing two extra doorkeepers.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. McLaughlin, of Meriwether, chairman pro tem. of the general judiciary committee, favorably reported several bills. Among the number was the bill to allow juries in trials for homicide to determine the question of cooling time. There was a minority report submitted at the same time, dissenting from the action of the committee.

Mr. Freeman, of Coweta, chairman of the committee on ways and means, adversely reported the bill to reduce the per diem of members of the legislature; also favorably the bill to prescribe a uniform system of tax receipts, and certain others.

The Governor's Message.

On motion of Mr. Bell, of Forsyth, the governor's message was next taken up and read. Every member gave it close attention. This message, which deals with the financial condition of the state government, has already been published.

Mr. Lane's Bill.

Speaker Pro Tem. Blalock, who was in the chair at this time, announced that the special order for the day was the bill of Mr. Lane, of Sumter, to reduce the salaries of railroad commissioners in this state. Originally the bill sought to reduce the salaries in question from $2,500 each to $2,000 for the chairman and $1,750 for each of the associates; but subsequently Mr. Lane was permitted to amend the bill, making it provide for the uniform reduction of the salaries in question to $2,000 each. Mr. Lane stated that on looking into the matter more fully he had come to the conclusion that the duties of the chairman were not more onerous than those of the associates. With this amendment the bill had been favorably reported by the general judiciary committee, but there was a minority report submitted.

In support of the bill, when it came up in its passage, Mr. Lane argued that it was not inspired by any feeling of hostility toward the railroad commissioners, but solely by the desire on his part to reduce the expenditures of the state.

He declared that when judges of the superior court and other officials who had no time to spare from their work received only $2,000, it was not right that railroad commissioners, who had plenty of time to spare from their work, should receive $2,500. He further argued that money was scarcer at the present time than it was at the time when the board of railroad commissioners was first organized, and that in view of that fact he considered $2,000 amply sufficient. Moreover, he argued that the duties of railroad commissioners were much lighter at the present time than they were formerly, and that such being the case this constituted another reason why the salaries in question should be reduced.

Mr. Hall, of Bibb, opposed the bill. He declared that the salaries paid railroad commissioners were small enough in view of the fact that they were required to stand between the tax payers of the state and the most powerful corporations in the state. Mr. Post, of Coweta, supported the bill. He took the position that the salaries paid to railroad commissioners were excessive, and he stated that he could not agree with Mr. Hall that it was necessary to pay them big salaries simply because they had to deal with the most powerful corporations in the state. He declared that if men were honest and upright in character they would deal as fairly with public questions on a salary of $2,000 as on a salary of $2,500, and that if men were not what they ought to be, no salary could make them so. On being asked if he favored cutting the governor's salary, he replied that he did not. He said that the governor was paid little enough, considering the duties and responsibilities of the office which he was called upon to fill.

Mr. Price, of Oconee, followed Mr. Post in support of the bill, and made one of the strongest speeches of the debate. Without reflecting upon Georgia's railroad commissioners, he stated that he was in the legislature for the purpose of representing Georgia's tax payers, and that he felt compelled to support the bill for that reason. Mr. Everett, of Polk, also strongly advocated the bill. He said that Governor Candler himself during the campaign of last summer had declared that railroad commissioners were excessively paid in consideration of the fact that they had time to carry on outside business. Mr. Everett spoke with great warmth, and refused to yield to interruptions.

Substitute Offered for the Bill.

At this point Mr. Watkins, of Gilmer, took the floor for the purpose of offering a substitute for the bill. Speaker Little ruled that a substitute was not in order, since the house had already agreed to the report of the committee, and the question then was upon the passage of the bill. Thereupon Mr. Watkins asked that his substitute be read for the information of the house before he should move to reconsider the action of the house in agreeing to the report of the committee. On being read, it was found that the proposed substitute aimed at the reduction of salaries from the governor down, fixing the salaries at the following figures: Governor, $2,400; railroad commissioners, $2,000; judges of the supreme court, $2,000; statehouse officers, $1,600; superior court judges, $1,600, and state librarian, $1,400.

Furthermore it fixes the per diem of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house at $5.60, and that of the members of the legislature at $3.20; also that of the secretary of the senate at $48, out of which the expenses of the secretary's help are to be paid, and that of the clerk of the house at $56, out of which the expenses of the clerk's help are to be paid. Mr. Hall, of Bibb, proposed to amend the substitute by providing that no officer in the state shall draw more than $2 per day for each day on which he actually works.

This proposed amendment, which was offered in the spirit of good humor, produced some merriment. Speaker Little ruled that the amendment was out of order, since the substitute itself was not before the house, and could not be so brought except upon reconsideration. Mr. Watkins, of Gilmer, then moved to reconsider.

Thereupon followed some confusion, in the midst of which Mr. Ellis, of Bibb, moved to adjourn. The motion prevailed, and the house adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the motion of Mr. Watkins to reconsider the action of the house in agreeing to the report of the committee, which was favorable to Mr. Lane's bill will be taken up. If the motion to reconsider prevails, the substitute proposed by Mr. Watkins, of Gilmer, will have the right of way; otherwise Mr. Lane's bill will be put upon its passage.

Have You Seen the Free Exhibition OF THE SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS

Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner?

If not, do not delay longer, as the days of the exhibition are limited. It will pay anyone to see the luxuriant growth of hair worn by the ladies in attendance, which, by the way, was produced by the use of the highly meritorious preparations they represent, and was not inherited, as some people think.

The ladies will cheerfully give to all visitors, free of cost, any information desired regarding the necessary treatment of the hair and scalp to produce the best results.

It costs nothing to see this great exhibition, so why not come today? Everybody is invited.

STOVALL-SMITH DRUG CO.,
102 Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN SCOPE.

The Century Company's Master Production, Therefore, Eclipses All Previous Publications.

It is only just to The Century Co.'s great work to state that it is more than any encyclopedia, and more than any dictionary. It is, in fact, a complete working library in itself.

It is greater than any mere encyclopedia, because all such works treat of subjects only, while The Century offers the latest and best fruit of linguistic scholarship besides. It is also more than any other encyclopedia, for, taking the world's knowledge of persons, places and events, it fuses, refines, recasts an crystallizes it for the ready, ample and perfect service and information of the scientist, scholar, the professional and business man, the teacher, the pupil, and everyone who goes to it for guidance.

It is the king of all lexicons, for it begins back of any and all of them at the very fountain head of language—and goes far beyond where they stop, into the broad domain of biography, history, geography, mythology and fiction, describing every important person, place and event, ancient and modern, real and imaginary.

It is unquestionably the world's greatest general reference work. With The Century at hand one has little need of the thirty or more special reference works which might be named.

This matchless library of reference, once too high in price for any but comparatively wealthy men, is now within reach of satisfactory applicants for membership in the club of 1,000 now being organized by The Atlanta Constitution.

State Banking.

From The Washington Post.

A state banking bill is before the Georgia legislature, with every prospect of full enactment. It authorizes the issue of circulating notes by banking institutions incorporated by the state. It is not unlawful now, and never has been, for state banks to issue notes; but the United States tax of 10 per cent on such paper has served as an effectual preventive. The object of the proposed Georgia law is to make a test of the constitutionality of this tax in the United States supreme court.

This question has already been heard and determined by that tribunal. In the case of the Veazle Bank versus Fenno, decided some thirty odd years ago, Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court fully sustaining the tax. The judges then on the bench were Chase, Clifford, Nelson, Grier, Field, Miller, Swayne and Davis, all of whom, except Mr. Justice Field, now on the retired list, are dead. But judicial decisions, even by the court of last resort, are not unchangeable—a fact pertinently illustrated in the matter of the greenbacks. Perhaps the Georgia legislators hope that a change of views may have come with the change of personnel.

Owing to the scarcity of banking facilities in the south and in some parts of the trans-Mississippi region, there has long existed in those sections an earnest demand for state banks of issue. It is claimed by the advocates of such banks that there would be no danger of a repetition of old-time experiences of the "wild cat" description if the 10 per cent tax were repealed. They hold that this generation is wiser in finance than its predecessors, and has not failed to note the evils of the "wild cat" system and to devise means for avoiding them.

It will be remembered that the democratic platform of 1892, on which that party achieved one of the most notable victories in its history, contained a declaration in favor of state banking. To be sure that issue did not cut a conspicuous figure in the campaign, for the tariff was at the front, looming up in such huge proportions that all other questions were obscured. Simultaneously with the election of Cleveland for a second term, the democrats secured control of both houses of the fifty-second congress, giving them full control of the government in its legislative and executive departments. The death of protection and the repeal of the tax on state bank issues were among the things decreed by that victory at the polls, and some friendship for silver was also supposed to have been assured. But the first work performed by that congress—and very good work, too—was the repeal of the silver purchase act. This was in the extra session of '93, and the repealing bill was put through with the aid of the republicans. At the first regular session another good piece of work was performed by the passage of a highly protective tariff act in lieu of the free trade measure called for by the platform. And the promise to repeal the state bank tax was not forgotten. In fact, it fared as well as the hope of favor for silver or the pledge to kill protection. An attempt to put through the house a bill repealing the tax was promptly defeated.

There is no possible chance for getting any such measure enacted so long as the republicans have power to prevent it. The example of the fifty-second congress shows that, even if the democrats were in full power, they might decline to repeal the tax. The only chance, therefore, for the friends of state banking is to move on the supreme court with a test case. How good or how bad that chance may be can only be ascertained by trying it. The reversal of the decision announced by Chief Justice Chase on this question would be quite in line with the course of the court of last resort in relation to the greenbacks.

Hood's cures indigestion by gently toning the stomach and digestive organs, and restoring them to a natural and healthy condition. If you have any symptoms of dyspepsia, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

New Sleeping Car Line.

Southern railway will inaugurate effective, December 4, 1898, a sleeping car line between Kansas City and Jacksonville, Fla., via Birmingham. Leaving time from Atlanta, southbound, 11:55 p. m., and leaving time from Atlanta, westbound, 5:30 a. m.

MADE GOOD USE OF HIS EYES.

They Won Continued Promotion for This Wide Awake Volunteer.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"There is a young fellow here who ought to stay in the United States navy as long as he lives."

This remark was made by an officer of the navy, a veteran, who knows good material when he sees it. As he spoke he pointed out a young Chicago man, Walter J. Lasche.

Young Lasche was employed in a Chicago manufacturing establishment. The morning after the Maine exploded he told the foreman to begin training a man to take his place.

"What for?" asked the foreman.

"There is going to be a war, and I shall join the navy so as to have a part in it."

"Nonsense! There is not going to be a war. I cannot spare you."

"You get a man and set me to training him. Get him today. I am going to war, as my father did before me."

An understudy appeared the next day and young Lasche fitted him for his successor, enlisted in the navy on the 28th of April and was hurried to the fleet at Fortress Monroe. Soon after reaching the fleet a fine looking officer singled him out and asked him how he would like to serve on the Suwanee. He thought he would like it, and accompanied the officer, who proved to be Lieutenant Victor Blue, who made a name early in the contest by twice making a circuit of the Spanish army camped in and about Santiago for the purpose of gathering information greatly desired by Admiral Sampson.

On the way from Key West to Fortress Monroe Captain Delehanty, of the Suwanee, called Lasche to his office and said: "I have made up my mind to advance you a little; from this day you will be a quartermaster." Though much surprised, the young fellow at once entered upon a close study of his new duties, and in a comparatively short time had mastered them. Not long after the fleet reached the vicinity of Santiago this young Chicago boy, in whose veins there was not a lack of patriotic blood, his father having served with one of Wisconsin's best fighting regiments through the war, was advanced to the position of yeoman.

Let me return to Lieutenant Blue. That daring officer's first circuit about Santiago was done on schedule time and he was picked up at the point he had designated and at about the minute. On the second trip he was absent longer than was anticipated, and there was grave fear that he had been captured by the Spaniards and would be punished as a spy, for that was about what he was on both of these trips—a spy, and his mission was of very great importance to the commander of the fleets.

Captain Delehanty was a great admirer of his lieutenant, whom he always called Blue, never adding the title or saying Mr. Within an hour from the time his lieutenant had been gone over time Captain Delehanty began to worry. He walked the bridge and paced the deck in intense excitement, not to say agony, when the time had run over ten hours. Yeoman Lasche was on duty near where the distressed Captain was walking back and forth. In sheer desperation he stopped to talk with the young sailor, and began with: "Where in the world is Blue? It was in that vicinity he was to make his appearance," pointing to the shore, "and I am sure of it. It is possible, however, I have made a mistake; where can he be?" The Suwanee had been assigned to the task of rescuing Lieutenant Blue at the end of his journey. While the captain was talking Lasche said: "I say two distinct puffs of smoke, captain."

"Where were they, where were they, my boy?"

"Off in this direction, sir."

"But that is not where he was to come. Besides, I do not see any puffs of smoke."

"I cannot now, sir, but I did see them, and, very plainly." But on the positive reassertion of the young fellow that he had seen two puffs of smoke, as if from the firing of a revolver, the Suwanee started out at the top of her speed in that direction, and when within two miles of the shore, by the aid of glasses, two men were discovered. "By the Lord Harry, it is Blue, or I am not commander of the Suwanee," said Delehanty. When within a mile of shore it was definitely settled that Lieutenant Blue had finished another successful tour. He had brought with him a Cuban insurgent. When the two officers came within speaking distance Lieutenant Blue said: "I began to fear that I was forgotten."

"If you could have known of my distress you would not have thought of that," said Delehanty. "Anyway," replied Blue, "I am very thankful to be rescued," and as the two officers came together and fell into each other's arms, Captain Delehanty, pointing to the Chicago sailor, said: "Blue, you can thank Lasche for this fortunate rescue." It proved to be a fortunate rescue, too, for a small body of Spaniards was discovered soon afterwards making for that particular point on the ocean shore.

"What kind of a pair of eyes have you, Lasche?"

"They have always had the reputation of being very good ones, sir."

"I will put you on duty tonight where you can test the value of those eyes, young man," and he did.

Lasche was given the best pair of glasses on the vessel and told to sweep the ocean in front of the Suwanee. It was during the time that there was much fear in the fleet of disaster from the Spanish torpedo boats. The new man with good eyes discovered one of these torpedo boats making for one of the great war vessels, and gave the alarm in time to drive it back to cover before harm was done. The next day Admiral Sampson visited the Suwanee, and in the course of their conversation Captain Delehanty pointed to the Chicago boy and said: "Admiral Sampson, there is a young fellow with the best pair of eyes I ever saw in a sailor's head; it was he who discovered Blue the other day, and he it was who discovered that torpedo boat that was on an excursion of mischief, but was driven to cover before it did any harm."

"These are some of the reasons why I say that that young fellow from out west is a natural-born sailorman, and should be induced to spend the balance of his life in the American navy."

Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor, if you cannot get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale, they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried, and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 55 Whitehall st.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by Frank Edmondson, 55 Whitehall st.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by Frank Edmondson, 55 Whitehall st.

HALF RATES TO SELMA, ALA.

Southern railway will sell on December 5th and 6th, final limit December 9, 1898, tickets at one fare for the round trip on account of the race meet, Selma, Ala. Round trip fare from Atlant will be $6.75. Apply to any ticket agent for full information.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Wall paper, window shades and room molding. Handsome line new paper. 40 Marietta st. 'Phone 77.

Do You Need a Trunk, Valise or Purse?

Now is the time to get them at Foote's trunk factory, 17 E. Alabama st.

Trunk and valise repairing done on short notice.

Nothing equal to the game of

CONETTE

for amusing the children. Buy it for a Christmas Present at the book stores.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

$15 TO $35 a week and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time; experience unnecessary. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. 6-10 sun tue thr

WANTED—Watchmaker and jewelry repairer; must have own tools and come well recommended. Address at once M. F. Doering, jeweler, Anniston, Ala. 11-30 wed thus fri

WANTED—Ten to fifteen first-class house carpenters; $2.50 per day; pay twice a month; Fort Morgan, Ala., thirty miles below Mobile. Apply at once. E. A. Wilson & Co. 11-28-7t

MEN TO LEARN barber trade. Only 8 weeks required. Constant practice, instructions, lectures, diplomas. Tools presented, wages Saturdays; positions guaranteed; catalogue mailed free. Moler's Barber School, Cincinnati. 11-26-6t

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—A reliable wet nurse. Apply at once, 685 Piedmont avenue.

WANTED—A good white cook; must be well recommended. Apply at 514 Peachtree street.

LADIES to embroider; good paying, easy work sent to your home; addressed envelope for sample and materials. Empire Embroidery Works, 23 Duane St., New York City. nov 27 29 dec 1

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position as abstracter, title examiner, stenographer or general office man. Long experience. Best of references. Bond if required. D., care Constitution. 11-28 3t

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Three large connecting rooms suitable for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. 74 Capitol avenue.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; all conveniences, with private family; no children. 172 Rawson. 11-27-sun tues thur

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956. 2 cars.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS wanted for only official "History of Our War With Spain; Its Causes, Incidents and Results," civil, military, naval. Steel plates, maps, engravings. By Hon. Henry B. Russell, Senator Proctor (Vt.) and Senator Thurston (Neb.). Greatest seller known; 1,000 more agents wanted. We pay freight, give credit. Write for terms and territory to sole publishers. A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn. 9-24 sat tues thur

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work; $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15th next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season; good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 11—18—26t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PARTNER WANTED with capital to take interest in well established dry goods business in live southern city of 10,000 inhabitants. Address H. D., Atlanta Constitution. 11-19-3m

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND, payable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 2 E. Alabama street.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on prporey in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, atty. 613 Temple court, Atlanta.

B. W. MARTIN has $2,000 in hand to lend on real estate security. See him at 209 Equitable building.

WANTED—Real Estate.

I WISH TO RENT on or by first January next a little storehouse with dwelling attached or rooms overhead in some small town in Georgia. Address, giving description, location and rental, W., 109 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. 11-20 wed sun

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,
51 Whitehall Street.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

13-r. h.,	Centra Place, g. w. and b....	$30 00
11-r. h.,	Whitehall st., g. and w....	35 00
10-r. h.,	Druid Circle, g. and w....	20 00
10-r. h.,	Crew st., g. and w....	25 00
10-r. h.,	W. Peachtree st., g. and w....	25 00
12-r. h.,	Whitehall st., g. and w....	25 00
11-r. h.,	Highland ave., g. and w....	37 50
9-r. h.,	Pulliam st....	12 50
9-r. h.,	W. Mitchell st., g. and w....	30 00
8-r. h.,	Whitehall st., g. and w....	20 00
8-r. h.,	W. Simpson st....	20 00
8-r. h.,	Forrest ave., g. and w....	35 00
7-r. h.,	Little st., near Capitol ave....	12 50
7-r. h.,	Yonge st., g. and w....	16 00
6-r. h.,	60 Bass st., g. w. and b....	20 00
6-r. h.,	Johnson avenue....	15 00
6-r. h.,	E. Hunter st., water....	16 00
5-r. h.,	Spring street, g., w. and b....	25 00
5-r. h.,	Loyd street....	13 50

List your vacant houses with us.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

Washington St.—Eight-room house, lot 51x140, near Richardson, $4,150; $1,150 cash, and $3,000 in five years at only 6 per cent.

Linden street, 10t 98x190 near Spring st., for only $800.

Corner lot, 50x153, covered with an oak grove on paved street between the Peachtrees; only $2,000 buys it.

Seven-room 2-story house, lot 60x140, No. 78 East North avenue for $4,000.

Only $2,000 buys beautiful elevated lot on Juniper street; lot is covered with an oak grove, and is on best part of the street.

Spring—Four houses and lot near Harris street, rented for $360 per annum, for $3,750.

Peachtree Street—Large lot covered with an oak grove, for less than $75 a foot.

$2,000 buys nine-room house, close in on paved street, rented for $240 per annum.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow it will pay you to call on us, 409 Equitable.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 80 Broad street.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall St.

20 acres Peachtree road, near Buckhead; a bargain.

New 5-r. house, gas and water, good street, $1,250.

New 5-r. house, gas and water, good street, $1,300.

New 6-r. house, gas and water, good street, $2,000.

New 7-r. house, gas and water, good street, $1,400.

New 5-r. house, gas and water, good street, $1,600.

New 6-r. house, gas and water, good street, $2,500.

Substantially built 9-r. house, close in, $5,500.

50 acres land, good 5-r. house, 6 miles from city, good road, $2,000.

If you have any bargains in real estate for sale place with us.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.

Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c. stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return m

FINANCE COMMITTEE WILL OPEN BOND BIDS TODAY

Sale of 300 Bonds of $1,000 Denomination Will Be Conducted at Noon To Refund Bonds Issued in 1868 To Aid in Building Georgia Air Line.

THE finance committee of council will meet in the mayor's office at noon today to open bids for the sale of 300 bonds of the city of Atlanta of the denomination of $1,000 each. The bonds which are to be put on sale today are to take the place of those issued under the date of November 11, 1868, in aid of the construction of the Georgia Airline railroad by authority of the legislature. These bonds, which have borne an interest of 7 per cent per annum, mature and become payable on the first day of January, 1899. There is at present in the treasury of the city not sufficient money available for the payment of the old bonds and a new issue of bonds has been authorized by the mayor and general council to refund the bonded debt of the city.

The new bonds to be placed on sale at noon will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, and the finance committee has been directed to accept no bid for a part or for the whole amount of the bonds that is made below par. Circulars, advertising the sale of the bonds, have been sent to many of the prominent financiers and capitalists throughout the country with the notice that bidders can obtain the whole amount of the new issue as well as any part of it. It is necessary for all sealed proposals to be received at the office of the mayor by noon today; each bid to be accompanied by check for 5 per cent of the amount of bonds asked for. The bidders who are successful will receive the bonds on the last day of this month and payment for the amount purchased will be required by the city at the time the issue is delivered. Interest on the new bonds will be payable twice a year—in January and July—and can be collected in New York at the authorized agency of the city, as well as in Atlanta. There is every reason to believe a large number of bidders will be on hand at the meeting of the finance committee this morning, and while up to the present time no proposals have been sent in, it is understood that several well-known Atlantians will take part in the bidding for the new bonds. A large number of the circulars that were sent out by council some time ago went to prominent business men of New York city and Boston, and in anticipation of bidders from the former city, it was made possible to collect the interest on the new bonds in New York, as well as in Atlanta. It is probable that several capitalists of the north and east will be at the meeting of the finance committee or will, in any event, have authorized agents there to represent them.

Mayor Collier, in speaking of the sale of bonds, said yesterday:

"I expect to see a number of bidders for the issue at the meeting of the committee, and I have every reason to believe that the bonds will bring a good price."

The following ordinance, which was passed by the general council, explains the nature of the bonds to be placed on sale today:

"Be it ordained by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, as follows:

"Sec. 1. That the finance committee of the general council of the city of Atlanta is hereby authorized and directed to have prepared, and to sell for not less than par, 300 bonds of the city of Atlanta, of the denomination of $1,000 each, to be dated January 1st, 1899, and to mature December 31st, 1928, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable on the 1st days of July and January of each year, and shall be evidenced by coupons maturing on those days, except that the coupon for the last half year's interest shall mature on the 31st day of December, 1928. The principal and interest on which bonds shall be payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness or its equivalent, and the proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be applied only to the payment or retiring of the maturing bonds hereinbefore described.

"Sec. 2. The bonds herein authorized shall be signed by the mayor of the city of Atlanta and the clerk of council, of said city, and shall be countersigned by the comptroller of said city, and the interest coupons of said bonds shall bear the signature of the treasurer of said city, which may be lithographed thereon.

"Sec. 3. The principal and interest of the issue of bonds herein authorized shall be payable at the option of the holder at the treasurer's office in the city of Atlanta, or at the designated depository of said city in the city of New York.

"Sec. 4. The bonds authorized by this ordinance shall be exempt from taxation by the city of Atlanta, and the good faith and taxing power of the city of Atlanta are pledged for their punctual and full payment.

"Sec. 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the above ordinance are hereby repealed.

"Aopted October 17, 1898.
"Concurred in October 20, 1898.
"Approved October 21, 1898."

TIME BRINGS CHANGES.

The Necessity for Handy Reference Works Made Apparent by the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia.

The most indispensable books are the books that answer questions, the sort of books to which one may turn for all sorts of general information. A library fitted for the daily wants of a man who desires to understand everything he reads in the newspapers, who enjoys forming his own opinions, is a constant source of pleasure. But nowadays the average man is interested in a great variety of subjects; his natural wish to keep abreast of his neighbors leads him into many different paths of thought. He does not need to know all about any one branch of knowledge, but he must at least know where to turn for information of all sorts. And to collect a comprehensive library of reference is a tedious and expensive undertaking. History and biography, literature and art, science and philosophy, divide themselves into so many branches that in order to be sure to find what he wants he must have, in the ordinary way, not less than a thousand different books, and must take time to choose them as well as be able to pay for them. This has all been changed by the publication of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, which in itself is a complete working library. Its great usefulness will be apparent to you in a moment if you will give it an examination. Read "An American in London" in this issue.

Wayne Superior Court.

Jesup, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Wayne superior court finished up the civil docket today and now has taken up the criminal docket, which consists of one murder case and several others of minor importance. The negro girl that poisoned A. B. Way and family will be tried at this term; also will take balance of week to finish up the docket.

A BUSY SESSION IN THE POLICE BARRACKS

A Blowout That Caused Bloodshed.

Tom West is yellow, Charlie Cummings is black, and both have been friends for a number of years, just how many history saieth not. At least they were friends until Tuesday night, and then the split came.

A plain, everyday candle was the cause, and the effect was very much in evidence in the recorder's court yesterday afternoon. Tom had a cut place in his forehead and various minor bruises about the face and head. The picture that Charlie presented, as he stood before the recorder to tell about the scrap, beggars description. He was a sight to make angels weep, and Charlie did some weeping all on his own hook.

This is the tale that Tom told:

"Uv a Tuesday night, sah, Torm he cum down ter my house ter git some medder-ceen for his hoss, what wez sick, an' Torm wuz drinkin' right smart, sah. We set down at de table in my room, an' dere wuz a candle on hit. Terrectly Torm he up an' blowed out de light, an' when I ax 'im buccum 'im ter do dat, he ups an' hits me in de eye. Den he bit mah finger an' den cut mah lip eneymos' off, sah."

"Well," said Judge Andy, to Charlie, "do you wish to make a state case against him or let him be fined in this court?"

"Jes' which ever way suits you bes', sah," answered Charlies, "but I specks dat you better fine 'im yere."

"Twenty-five dollars and costs," said the recorder, and Tom was led away to the prisoners' room to think it over.

Called Her a Chrome Canine.

"Lucy Patterson," called Judge Andy, and Uncle "Jimmy" echoed the cry with his head thrust into the prison room.

A tall, yellow, Amazon-looking negro girl ambled into the court room and took a stand in front of the judge. Another negro girl, several shades darker, appeared against her.

"What about this case?" asked Judge Andy of the witness.

"Well, jedge," was the response, "Lucy wuz drinkin' las' night an' fout me."

"What about it, Lucy?"

"Jedge, dat gal called me a low-down, yaller pup. Hit wuz bad 'nuff toe be called jes' a plain dorg, but w'en she called me a 'yaller' pup, dat wuz jes' mor'n I could stan' en I went fer'er."

"You are drunk now, Lucy," said the recorder, "and I guess you had better cool off for a little while. Ten seventy-five."

He Used "Perfume Langwidge."

Several witnesses appeared against Charlie Martin for using "perfume langwidge" on the streets, and before their various doors.

"What about the charge, Charlie" asked the judge, and the prisoner told the following:

"Hit's des a plain case er drunk, jedge," said he. "I wuz walkin' down de street las' night a whistling a tune, and w'en I got in front ov Jack Willum's house, Jack wuz a settin' on de steps. W'en I cum by, he axed me whut I muke so much fuss fer, an' I tell 'im I aint makin' no fuss. Den he call me a liar, an' I say he a 'nuther. Den we started. I cussed 'im an' he cussed me a' we jes' cussed ev'ybody else. Dats all dey wuz to hit, jedge."

Charlie was assessed $6.75 for exercising his "cussing" apparatus, and was cautioned by the recorder to eliminate all "perfume" language from his conversation in the future.

The Boozy Bum Was Bounced.

He was a bum. There was no way of getting around the fact. When the name of "Rudolph Rassendyll" was called it was expected that a person of some pretentions to personal beauty would answer, but not so. The name that Anthony Hope has made familiar to readers of modern fiction, belonged to none other than a lonely hobo.

As he stood before the judge's desk, hat in hand, he looked as if he had just stepped from the pages of one of the comic papers, and while his appearance was pathetic, there was, nevertheless, a humorous side to him.

The recorder's "What about the charge," brought forth the following sad tale of a "Wandering Willie" in a strange land:

"If your honor, please," said Mr. Rassendyll, "I am a gentleman. To the casual observer this assertion may appear somewhat out of place from a person situated as I am at the present moment, but clothes don't make the man, judge, as you well know. I was only passing through your lovely city last evening, en route to Florida, and being somewhat fatigued by travel, I stopped over for several hours to see the sights. Of course, I took a few drinks, but it is wrong to say that I was intoxicated. I was standing, talking to a gentleman whose acquaintance I had made a short while before, when the saloon keeper came up behind me and pushed me out on the sidewalk. I remonstrated with him and an officer came up during the discussion and arrested me. That is all, your honor, except that I am innocent of the charge of being drunk and disorderly."

Witnesses stated that Mr. Rassendyll had gone into a saloon on Decatur street and after drinking awhile had started in to clean out the place, with the result that he had been thrust out into the cold night air in a manner, the chief characteristic of which was dispatch.

"Five and costs," said the recorder, and Mr. Rassendyll bowed himself out, while a grind-organ down in the street played the soft mellow tune of "She May Have Seen Better Days."

CIL STOVE CAUSES A FIRE.

Stock of W. H. Whitcomb & Co. Damaged $1,000 and J. R. Kurfee's Severely Burned.

The exploding of a kerosene stove in the basement of the store of W. H. Whitcomb & Son, 29 and 31 West Alabama street, yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, caused a fire, and for more than an hour the firemen had a hard fight to subdue the flames.

A portion of the goods of the firm of Camp Brothers was in the store, and these were damaged somewhat by the water. The goods belonging to Whitcomb & Son are consigned, and are principally cereals.

The crowd gathered at the scene of the fire saw only smoke, as the firemen kept the blaze confined to the room in which it originated.

A kerosene stove, in the basement of the store, needing repairs, J. R. Kurfees, an employee of Whitcomb & Son, went to the basement to mend it. After putting the stove in good order again, Mr. Kurfees turned to leave, but in doing so knocked it over.

The oil quickly spread over the floor and began burning. Mr. Kurfees called a negro employee to his assistance, but when the negro saw the extent of the fire he telephoned fire headquarters for help. In the meantime Mr. Kurfees had attempted to extinguish the blaze, and in doing so badly burned his hands. It was necessary to visit a physician to have his burns dressed, and his hands are now in bandages. It will probably be several weeks before he will be able to resume his duties.

The firemen found that the portion of the basement in which the stove was located was fully in flames, the oil having spread over the floor as it burned, igniting everything it came in contact with. Dense smoke was pouring from the building when the firemen arrived, but this soon ceased. One hour and thirty minutes after the alarm had been given the firemen were ready to return to their respective stations.

A representative of the firm of W. H. Whitcomb & Son estimated his firm's loss at $1,000, but fully covered by insurance.

The building is owned by Dr. T. M. Cunningham, of Savannah, and has been on fire before. It was badly damaged at the last fire, and a portion of it was rebuilt, and a fire wall put into the structure. The first fire occurred June 17, 1897, and the damage to the goods of Camp Brothers, which firm then occupied the building, amounted to $14,000.

BOTH CASES ARE DISMISSED.

Recorder Calhoun Decides To Drop the City Prosecution Against S. Marion and J. B. Fain.

The city cases against J. B. Fain and S. Marion were dismissed in the police court yesterday afternoon by Recorder Calhoun. This was done because of peace warrants which have been sworn out against the two men, and it was deemed advisable to let them settle their differences in the state courts, in view of the fact that they carried the matter there.

Mrs. Minnie Stack, cousin of S. Marion, was in court yesterday with a large blue mark under her eye, to tell of the trouble. She stated that Fain had come to her house in a state of intoxication and that in order to be rid of him she told him she was going out, and started for the saloon of her cousin, S. Marion. Fain, testified Mrs. Stack, told her that Marion owed him money, and that he would have it.

He followed Mrs. Stack, she claimed, into the yard and struck her on the face with a brick, which knocked her down in the mud. She then, she said, got up and ran into the bar of S. Marion. She told him what she claims Fain did, and Marion went after the alleged offender with his pistol.

He found him in a store and fired three shots; all of which missed the intended victim. Fain escaped via the rear door of the store and boarding a street car, appeared at the police barracks, where he told his story and was locked up for protection to himself. Marion was arrested, and then cases were made against both men.

Mrs. Stack swore out a peace warrant against Fain, and the latter represented to a justice of the peace that he was afraid that Marion would take his life, securing a peace warrant against the saloon man. Marion gave a $250 bond to keep the peace, pending a hearing of the case. Fain could not give bail, and is now in the Tower. The cases will be heard in Justice Orr's court, where the peace warrants were sworn out, and the trials will prove very interesting. Several policemen testified that Fain was not intoxicated when he reached the police barracks.

PALMER ACCUSED OF FORGERY

Opelika Man Arrested in Columbus, Ga., Where He Was Spreeing.

Opelika, Ala., November 30.—(Special.)—Mr. J. E. Palmer, a prominent citizen of this city, suddenly and mysteriously decamped a few nights ago. He was the proprietor of the Opelika cotton exchange and seemed to be prospering. Only a few weeks ago he originated and carried to success one of the finest entertainments ever held in Opelika. His friends here, it is said, have lost $1,000 by knowing him. He was arrested in Columbus, Ga., last night for being drunk and disorderly, and when locked up had a concealed pistol on him. These offenses cost him $55. He paid up and started forth a free man when a telegram came from Atlanta ordering his arrest on a charge of forgery preferred by Paine, Murphy & Co., of Atlanta and New Orleans.

The affair has created quite a sensation, as Palmer has stood well here.

PLANS FOR COURT ANNEX ARE NOW ALL COMPLETE

New Courthouse Addition Will Be a Handsome Structure, Four Stories High and with Every Convenience. It Will Front on Pryor Street.

THE plans and specifications for the new addition to the courthouse have been completed. Superintendent of Construction Grant Winkins has finished the drawings, the blue prints have been made and prospective bidders can secure a copy of the plans and specifications upon which to base their estimates from him. The new building will be one of the handsomest public buildings in the city. It will be made of brick, four stories high and modern in every respect. It will contain three courtrooms, offices of the clerk of the superior court and sheriff's office, grand jury room and other offices attendant upon these. An immense skylight will throw a flood of light through the entire building. The corridors will be large, allowing plenty of room for witnesses and jurors who attend the sessions of the court. Every modern convenience for the officers of the county will be furnished in the building. It will be heated in winter and have a free circulation of air in summer. The location of the new building is on Pryor street, beside the present courthouse, and the two will be separated by a twelve-foot alley way. A bridge will connect them so that passage can be had from one to the other without inconvenience. The location of the new building will put a stop to the noise that now oftentimes interrupts the sessions of the court. Heavy vehicles and cars passing on Hunter and Pryor streets cause a continual rumble. The criminal courtroom, which is now located across Pryor street from the courthouse, is small, poorly ventilated and wholly inadequate for the business of the court. Heavy machinery is run above the room, which causes disturbance. Judge Berry's courtroom is in the building near the Hibernian hall and is small, having poor light. These courtrooms will be moved to either the new addition or the present building, bringing the courts nearer together and affording better facilities for the transaction of business. The removal of the clerk's and sheriff's offices will give more room to all the officers of the county.

The new addition was provided for at a meeting of the county commissioners two months ago. The bids for the building will be opened on December 24th. The cost of the structure must come within the appropriation, which is $100,000.

CHURCH PROPERTY UNDER TAX.

Christian Scientists Purchase a Lot on Which the Tax Is Not Paid.

At a meeting of the tax committee of the city council yesterday afternoon, a number of petitions were considered by the members from aged and indigent persons in the city asking for free license to do business in Atlanta.

Attorneys for the Christian Science church appeared before the meeting and asked that the tax on the property on which the new church is now being built be remitted. The church set forth the fact that the lot on Baker street between Peachtree and Spring streets, on which the church is being erected, was purchased early in the summer, and that it was found later that the tax on the property for the year had not been paid by the original owner.

The Christian Science church was held by the city for the tax, and on the ground that since the church had come into possession of the property it had been erecting thereon a house designed for religious worship, the attorney asked that the claim against the church be dismissed. The committee finally agreed to remit half the tax, which amounts to $53, and hold the church for the other half.

An interesting caller on the tax committee yesterday was Sam Ingram, an old-time negro who formerly belonged to Hon. Linton Stephens, brother of Governor Alexander Stephens, and who acted in capacity of body guard for the former during the four years of the war. He asked for free license to peddle in the city, and the committee unanimously decided to give it to him. The old darky is seventy-three years old, and is afflicted with rheumatism contracted while in the service of Mr. Stephens during the war.

In Pain?

In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power.

It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.

The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.

The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Don't Delay Another Day!

Stern Winter is At Our Doors, and you are still unprepared to protect yourself from the cold. Come Tomorrow, and see how little it takes to wrap yourself up in one of our warm Suits or Overcoats. You'll be surprised at the great values we are showing at $10, $12.50 and $15. Come and examine them and you will readily agree with us when we say there is

"NO GOOD CLOTHING AS CHEAP."
"NO CHEAP CLOTHING AS GOOD."

Eisenmann & Weil
3 WHITEHALL
TELEPHONE 253.

Just opened 3 cases of wool fleeced underwear, worth 75c, they go as a leader at 50c garment.

THE GRAND
MATINEE TODAY AND TONIGHT.
The Smith and Rice Comedians Will Present Last Season's MOST PRONOUNCED SUCCESS,
My Friend From India
"IT WILL LAUGH YOUR TROUBLES AWAY."
BY H. A. DuSOUCHET,
Author of "The Man from Mexico," etc.
Splendid Company. Special Scenery.
Sale now open at Grand box office. Night prices, 25c to $1; matinee, 25c to 75c.

Friday and Saturday, December 2d and 3d. Matinee Saturday.
HOYT'S THEATER SUCCESS,
A Bachelor's Honeymoon
HOW IT GOES.
N. Y. Journal.
PRESENTED BY
WARDE AND SACKETT COMDIAN
—Including—
MR. WALTER WALKER.
Night prices, 25c to $1. Matinee, 25c to 75c. Sale opens Wednesday at Grand box office.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Sano-Rio
THE HOME REMEDY for FEMALE COMPLAINTS
The peculiar functions of women must be kept vigorous and regular. Nothing is right if they go wrong. For all these pains, irregularities and difficulties no remedy on earth equals the famous Sano-Rio. Easily applied by lady herself. Relieves all pain in Womb or Ovaries in 10 minutes. Promptly relieves Headache, Nausea, Blood and Bladder Troubles, Faintness, Nervousness, Fear and Despondency. Cures Leucorrhœa, Womb Complaints, Displacements, Backache, Bearing Down Pains and all Female Disorders. Banishes Soreness and Ulceration. Cheers the spirits and Vitalizes the whole frame. Safe, Sure and Absolutely Harmless. One 50 cent box will complete a cure in ordinary cases.
50 CENTS
STOPS ALL PAIN IN 10 MINUTES
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by The Pe-ru-na Co., Canton, Ohio.
Sold in Atlanta by Jacobs' Pharmacy.

BIG G CURES Discharges, Inflammations, Irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.
Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.
CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)
THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST
For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address
D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent.
S. L. ROGERS, Gen. Passenger Agent.
ATLANTA, GA.

A SPEEDY CURE
for Lost Manhood, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Results of Errors of Youth, Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys and other organs. Advice and valuable medical book, sealed free. Address Dept. 171 Dr. GRINDLE, 171 West 125th St., New York City.

FINE DIAMONDS

This season I have the most beautiful collection of gems—suitable for engagement and other anniversary occasions. You will do well to inspect my stock before purchasing.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Jeweler
22 Whitehall, corner Alabama Street.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

On December 2, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., I will sell as receiver, under the order of Judge J. H. Lumpkin, passed in the case of Fred Wagner, et al. vs. Atlanta Bicycle and Machine Works, No. 4154, Fulton superior court, spring term, 1897, at public outcry, for cash, the entire property of the Atlanta Bicycle and Machine Works. This property consists of iron fencing, castings, machinery for making bicycles, material for making bicycles and various other articles.

The sale will take place at No. 651 Marietta street, where this property is now stored and can be seen on application to me. J. J. BARNES, Receiver.
This November 21, 1898. 11-22-10t

What Shall We Say More?

Vestee and Sailor Suits;
Neat, tasty, dressy; fit beautifully; different from the ready-made you know. Prices, $3 to $7.50.

Double-Breasted Suits;
Well trimmed, well shaped lapel, newest fabrics. $3.50 to $8.50

Reefers and Top Coats;
We've got the pick of the best, $3.50 to $10. One is the Imperial Reefer, velvet collar, frog front, military buttons; in fur beaver, army gray and sky blue. Top Coats, blue and brown Kerseys, tan and drab Covert Cloths; made like men's; very stylish.

Young Men's Suits;
We've those double-breasted blue and black cheviots; silk faced and without silk facing, $10 to $18.

Newest Styles in Young Men's Overcoats;
Light and medium in Covert Cloths and that new diagonal Overcoating; especially gotten up for young fellows. Prices $8.50 to $18.00.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company
38 WHITEHALL STREET.

Order Your FINE WHISKIES From
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO.,
7 and 9 Decatur Street,
KIMBALL HOUSE BLOCK. 'Phone 48. ATLANTA, GA.

A SWEEPING SALE!

Of small lots from our wholesale department to be closed out this week. These attractive bargains are worthy of inspection and the littleness of the prices we have marked them will surprise you.

MEN'S PANTS A large quantity of many different patterns, absolutely all wool and of high-grade materials; would be cheap at $4 to $5, but sizes are broken, small and medium only; OUR PRICE $2.00

CHILDREN'S SUITS Here we have a vast accumulation of small lots, sizes are somewhat broken, mostly ages 6 to 10 years; quality and style are all right. Per Suit $1.50
EACH SUIT WORTH DOUBLE THIS PRICE.

CHILDREN'S REEFERS We have a few left. All-wool Chinchilla, actually worth $3.50, sizes 6, 7 and 8. OUR PRICE, to close . . $1.00

MEN'S SUITS Our immense sales for the past two weeks is conclusive evidence that our prices are the lowest ever offered in the city. Ask to see the great assortment we are offering this week at . . . . . $6.50 AND $7.50

OVERCOATS We have them at all prices and can please you. This week we offer as a leader an all-wool Melton in black and gray, velvet collar, satin piped, really worth $7.50. OUR PRICE $5.00

See Our Prices on Shoes, Hats and Furnishing Goods.

BATES, KINGSBERY & CO.,
RETAIL STORES 30 and 32 Decatur and 10 West Mitchell Streets
tues thr sun

IF?

You are Life Insurance Agent You want to sell the New Investment Policy—Just Out.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company,
JAS. T. PRINCE, Manager South Eastern Department,
304 Kiser Building.

'PHONE 532
. . . . . FOR PROMPT DELIVERY ON ALL KINDS OF . . . . . .
BUILDING MATERIAL
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, Lime, Brick, etc.
SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER COMPANY
O. STEWART, Proprietor. 62 W. Hunter St., Cor. C. R. R.

REGULAR FLOWER BUYERS KNOW THAT
• • DAHL'S • •
Name on a box of Flowers means FINEST QUALITY, for we handle nothing else.
THE C. A. DAHL CO.
TELEPHONE 105. 10 MARIETTA ST.

SIGN PAINTING.
SIGN PAINTING. Grant-Wells Co. Up-to-date. 7½ South Broad. Phone 509.

SMOKE THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
THE BEST 5ct. CIGAR ON EARTH.
CHARLES BUSH AGENT GENERAL ATLANTA, GA. FACTORY LITITZ, PA
A. FUGAZZI & CO., Distributors, Atlanta, Ga.

JACKSON, NELSON & CO.
Horseshoeing and Clipping. Telephone —176—
39 Ivy Street, Next Door to Herren, Wallace & Co.'s Stable
We Do the Best Work at Reasonable Prices.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
ATLANTA, GA.
For the Safe and Permanent Cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. Endorsed and adopted by the United States Government.
For information, address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.
NEW SANITARIUM, 591 WHITEHALL ST.

Americans Like a Good Thing,
and they have it in
HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE
The Choicest Whiskey for Club, Family and Medicinal Use.
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

COMING THIS WAY

$1,000,000 Gold for Shipment to the United States.

MONEY MARKETS TIGHTENING

Threw a Burden of Liquidation on Stock Market, the Internationals Showing Greatest Weakness.

New York, November 30.—The market for stocks in Wall street hinged very largely today on the financial situation abroad. Berlin was again evidently the source of the pressure for accommodation, and its urgent needs resulted in the sympathetic hardening of the rates for money at London and Paris, call money at London rising to 3 per cent. The price of gold bars rose an additional fraction in London, but gold to the amount of $3,460,000 was withdrawn from the bank of England. Of this amount $1,000,000 was shipped to the United States, and probably the rest went to Germany. The engagement for the United States was the outcome of the recent tendency toward lower rates for money at foreign centers which left so narrow margin of profits on the withholding of the exchange which is constantly accumulating at New York as a result of the continued heavy exports of merchandise that the movements of gold is necessary to meet the obligations. The rise in the money rate in London yesterday again effected a margin of profits on loans made abroad, andthe result was seen in a rise in sterling exchange in New York reflecting a renewed demand for investment in sterling, which will necessarily put an end to the gold movement for the present. The incident may be accepted as an admonition to the foreign money markets that they must pay a good rate of interest if they want the use of the credits established by this currency's favorable trade balance. Otherwise the activity of business at home and the needs for financing enormous consolidations and the formation of huge new corporations will necessitate the calling home of these credits. The effect of the tightening money markets abroad was to throw a burden of liquidation on the local stock market, the international stocks of course chowing the greatest weakness. In view of the large German holdings of Northern Pacific it was perhaps natural that this stock should be most acutely affected. But there remains some feeling of apprehension still over the relations between Northern Pacific and its competitors. The story reported to account for the strength of Union Pacific of a plan for the exchange of Oregon Short Line stock and Union Pacific company common stock indicates rather an aggressive strengthening of resources than a resignation to an accomplished agreement, as Oregon Short Line owns a majority of common stock of Oregon Navigation, thus insuring an outlet for Union Pacific to the Northwest coast. The later strength in the market radiated from Union Pacific. Sugar's strength was due to the rumors of consolidation with the Glucose company. Rubber stocks made the usual response to the prevailing gum shoe weather. General Electric advanced on the belief of pending disbursement of accumulated dividends on the preferred stocks. There was strength also in a few of the obscure low priced stocks. The rise in Manhattan was unexplained. The declines were largely recovered, but the day's net changes were decidedly mixed.

The bond market was irregular in sympathy with the stocks, but business was fairly large and well distributed. Total sales $3,375,000.

United States' 2s advanced ¼ in the bid price.

New York, November 30.—Total sales of stocks today were 425,700 shares including: Atchison 4,382; Do preferred 23,860; Burlington 8,000; Louisville & Nashville 12,985; Manhattan 20,820; Reading first preferred 4,450; Rock Island 6,772; Union Pacific 16,320; Do preferred 12,235; St. Paul 16,200; Tobacco 32,305; Federal Steel, preferred 5,155; General Electric 6,400; National Linseed Oil 9,950; Sugar 42,440; Rubber 7,825.

Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent; last loan 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange firm actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84@4.84½ for demand and at $4.81½@4.83½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.82½@4.83 and $4.86½@4.86; commercial bills $4.80¼.

Silver certificates 60½@61½c.

Bar silver 59⅝c.

Mexican dollars 46½c.

Government bonds firmer.

State bonds steady.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Following are closing bid quotations:

Atchison	14	St. Paul	114¼
do preferred	45⅞	do preferred	128¾
Baltimore & Ohio	57¾	St. Paul & Om	85
Canada Pacific	84½	do preferred	164
Canada Southern	54⅝	St. P. & S. M.	157
Central Pacific	30¼	Southern Pacific	27
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	Southern Ry.	10½
Chicago & Alton	165	do preferred	40¾
C. B. & Q.	97¾	Texas Pacific	9¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	89	Union Pacific pfd	65½
C. C. C. & St. L.	41¼	U. P. Den. & Gulf	13¾
do do pref.	88	Wabash	7¾
Del. & Hudson	118	do preferred	21½
Del. Lack. & W.	142¾	Wheeling & Lke.	2½
Del. & R. G.	15⅝	do preferred	19¾
Erie (new)	20	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
do 1st preferred	58	Adams Express	166
Fort Wayne	174	American Express	147
Great Northern pref	138½	United States	45½
Hocking Valley	20¾	Wells Fargo	126
Illinois Central	111⅝	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Lake Erie & West'n.	14⅝	A. Cot. Oil	30
do preferred	69¾	do preferred	87
Lake Shore	164¾	American Spirits	7¾
Louisville & Nash.	62¾	do preferred	17½
Manhattan	88	Am. Tobacco	137
Met. Street Ry.	170	do ppferred	127
Michigan Central	102½	People's Gas	103½
Minn. & St. L.	46¾	Consolidated Gas	194¾
do 1st pref.	92	C. C. Co.	175
Missouri Pacific	32¾	Colo. F. & Iron	40½
Mobile & Ohio	37	do preferred	94
Mo. K. & T.	11¾	Gen. Electric	84¼
do preferred	34½	Illinois Steel	104
Chicago, Ind. & L.	8½	La Clede Gas	80
do preferred	35	Lead	25½
N. Y. Central	113¾	do preferred	111½
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	7	Nat'l Lin. Oil	8½
do 1st pref.	71	Pacific Mail	36¾
do 2d pref.	34	Pullman Palace	190
Norfolk & West	14½	Silver Certificates	60½
North American Co.	4¾	Stnd. Rope & Twine	5
Northern Pacific	40¾	Sugar	125¾
do preferred	75¼	T. C. & I.	29⅞
Ontario & Western	18½	U. S. Leather	8
Ore. R. & Nav.	67	do preferred	67¾
Ore. Short Line	37	U. S. Rubber	45½
Pittsburg	172	do preferred	105¾
Reading	18¾	Western Union	89¾
Rock Island	107¾	Northwestern	190
St. L. & S. F.	8¾	do preferred	150
do 2d pref.	67¾	C. G. W.	14¾

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	105¾	N. J. Cent. 5s	114¾
U. S. new 4s reg.	127⅝	N. Carolina 6s	125¼
do coupon	127⅝	do 4s	101
U. S. 4s	113⅜	Northern Pac. 1sts.	118
do coupon	113⅝	do 3s	67¾
do 2s	96	do 4s	101¾
U. S. 5s reg.	112¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	105¾
do 5s coupon	112¾	Nor. & W. 6s	122
District 3.65s	118	Northwest Consols	174½
Ala. Class A	109¾	do deb. 5s	118¾
do Class B	109¾	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114
do Class C	104	do 4s	101¾
do Currency	102	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	129¾
Atchison 4s	84½	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	109¾
do adj. 4s	74¾	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Canada So. 2nds	110¾	do 5s, t. r.	—
Can. Pac. 1sts	—	Pacific 6s of '95	102¾
Chicago Terminals	91¾	Reading 4s	84¾
C. & Ohio 5s	118	Rio Grande W. 1sts	80¾
C. H. & D. 4½s	102	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	97¼
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	123¾
D. & R. G. 4s	90¼	St. Paul Consols 7s	161
East Tenn. 1sts	127	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	120
Erie Gen. 4s	74¾	do 5s	119
F. W. & D. 1st s. f.	75	S. W. ext. con-fund	—
Gen. Elec. 5s	110½	Southern Ry. 5s	104¾
G. H. & S. A. 6s	103	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	79½
do 2ds	104	Tenn. new set. 3s	93¾
G. & T. Cent. 5s	110	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	109
do con. 6s	110	do 2nds	45¾
Iowa Cent. 1sts	106	T. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	85¼
La. new consol 4s	96¼	Wab. 1st 5s	115
L. & N. unified 4s	94¾	do 2s	81
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	112
M. K. T. 3ds	65¾	Virginia cons. 1sts	81½
do 4s	92	do deferred	5
N. Y. Central 1sts	118	Wisconsin Cent. 1s	62

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., November 30.—London sent realizing orders this morning. Their consols were lower and cables showed considerable glod taken out of the Bank of England. The tone here was in full sympathy, but later rallied on the persistent buying of Manhattan and General Electric upon report of electric appliances, helped to lift the general list. There was also good buying of Sugar and Tobacco, the former upon approaching dividend by shorts. The grangers responded to buying by the clique, while it was said Hill took all offerings in Union Pacific. While the market shows some irregularities, the whole list closes stronger.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

Following are the bid and asked quotations.

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 7s, 1907 to 1920	106
Ga. 6s, 1910	114
Ga. 6s, 1922	116
Ga. Pac. 1st	122
C. C. & A. 1st	100
Ga. 4s	107
Atlanta 6s	104
Augusta, L. D.	111
Macon 6s	115
Columbus 6s	106
Waterworks 6s	100
Rome 6s	105
Fo. Car. 4½s	112½
Newn'ns, L. D.	106
Chatta. 6s, 1911	103
Col., S. C. 6s, long	125
do 4s, 1910	87
Ala. Class A	103

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 7s, 1910	114
Ga. 6s, 1922	116
Ga. Pac. 1st	122
C. C. & A. 1st	107
Atlanta & Char 1st's, 1907	118
do consolidated, 1920	100

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	195	Aug. & Sav.	100
Southwestern	101	A. & W. P.	112
		do deben.	102½

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

Foreign Finances.

London, November 30.—Closing consols for money 110 11-16; consols for the account 111 1-6. Illinois Central 115, Atchison 16⅝, Louisville and Nashville 64½.

Bar silver quiet at 27 9-16 per ounce. Money 2¾@3.

Discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 3⅜@3½.

The market for American securities fluctuated somewhat after a steady opening and then declined, owing to the inactivity. The closing tone was quiet, but steady, and the demand generally light.

Gold to the amount of £28,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England today for shipment to Germany and the United States.

Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills has advanced to 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Consols for money and the account opened 9-16d lower today. The weakness was due to expected large gold exportations, believed for Germany.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 115.50.

Paris, November 30.—Three per cent rentes 1.02 francs 22½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 30 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 41.90. Closed yesterday at 42.10.

Berlin, November 30.—Foreign securities were firm on the boerse today and Argentines were in special favor owing to the decline in the premium. Americans were dull. Local securities were maintained. Toward the close of the market Spanish 4s declined on Spanish selling.

Exchange on London 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, November 30.—The Evening Post's London cablegram says: Stocks were flat here today on the sudden rise in money rates, consols leading in the fall of prices.

Realizations on Americans from New York were quickly responded to here, and, inasmuch as Germany also sold heavily, prices were generally flat, closing at about the lowest. Northern Pacific was especially sold, it being reported that negotiations had been broken off with the Oregon Navigation Company.

Gold sold in the open market at 78s per ounce. All the continental bourses were weak. The possibility of a rise in the Bank of France rate is discussed.

The best informed look for a retention of the present bank rate.

Money was very light today, and a large amount was lent by the bank.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, November 30.—The general tone of the market for cotton goods is gaining strength. The demand is above the average for this time of year and much better than a year ago. Bleached very firmer in all grades. Heavy browns firmer. Printed wash fabrics sell steadily. Demand for men's wear woolen and worsteds fair. Dress goods in better request. Reorders for spring underwear improving. Silks generally quiet.

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings for November	$7,429,555.99
Same month last year	7,945,770.66

Gold Coming from Europe.

New York, November 30.—Morton, Bliss & Co. announce they have $1,000,000 of gold coming from Europe on the steamship Majestic.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, November 30.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $294,486,374; gold reserve, $241,267,547.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Sunset Limited.

World's finest train service; 68 hours to Los Angeles, 75 hours to San Francisco.

Through tourist sleepers from Washington via Atlanta to Los Angeles and San Francisco every Thursday and Sunday.

Quickest time best service to Texas.

Only one night on the road from Atlanta to Houston, Dallas, Corsicana, Fort Worth, Sherman and Denison.

For further information, call on or address W. R. Fagan, T. P. A., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. W. Ely, traveling passenger agent, Montgomery, Ala.

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES TO FT. WORTH.

Southern railway will sell tickets to Ft. Worth, Tex., on the certificate plan, one fare going and if certificate is presented within proper limit and the attendance is sufficient, return ticket at one-third rate will be sold in Ft. Worth for return journey. Occasion of the Farmers' National Congress, December 6-14th. Apply to ticket agents for details. Choice of routes. Quick schedules. tf

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, November 30.—General list continues strong, with the exception of the granges, that showed a small decline.

Manhattan, upon which all Wall street seems to be bearish and against which a great deal of persistent professional hammering is directed, has developed surprising powers of resistance. Yesterday, although kept under pressure constantly, Manhattan did not get below 96¾c, and closed at 97c. The principal contingent is openly bearish on the stock, and apparently the short interest in it is getting unwieldly. London's operations in this market yesterday were again on an extensive scale but were varied in character. The arbitrage houses bought and sold stocks, reflecting a disposition among speculative circles abroad to take profits in view of the final favorable disposition of the Philippine matter. Yet of some stocks, notably St. Paul, Atchison preferred and Southern railway preferred, the foreign houses bought aggressively. London's attitude in fact was as much as had been expected by Wall street men familiar with the foreign markets. They looked to see the disposition of the Spanish question bring about renewed foreign investment buying of American securities, but they also expected heavy liquidation of the international stocks by London private interests who are now inclined to look for a setback in Americans because of the coming session of congress.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Closing Bids.	Thursday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	16¾	16¾	16	16	16¼
do. preferred	46⅝	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	46
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	124¾	126⅞	124¾	126⅝	124⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.				41¾	41⅝
C., B. & Q.	119⅝	119⅞	119⅝	119¼	119⅝
People's Gas	103	109¼	107¾	108⅛	108⅝
Canada Southern	145	145	142¾	142⅝	144
Erie	13⅞	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅞
Edison Gen. Elec.	82¼	85	82¼	84¾	85
Amer'n Tobacco	135¾	139	135¾	137	135¾
Jersey Central	93¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	93
Lake Shore				193	193
National Lead	31	33¼	32	32	33¼
L. & N.	62¾	63¾	62¾	63⅛	62¾
Missouri Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	58	58⅜	57⅝	57⅝	58⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	30	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	30¼
Northwestern	139	139⅝	138⅝	138⅝	139
Northern Pacific pref.	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10¼
Southern Railway	40⅝	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
do preferred	76⅝	76⅝	75¾	75¾	75⅝
New York Central	118	118¼	117	117	118
Omaha	85	85¼	85	85	85¼
Pacific Mail	36¾	37⅛	36⅜	36¾	36⅜
Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅝
Rock Island	106	106¾	107¾	107¾	106
St. Paul	114	114⅜	113⅝	114⅜	114⅝
Union Pac. pref.	68¼	70	69¼	69⅝	69⅞
Am'n Cotton Oil				32	31¾
Western Union	93⅞	93¾	93	93¼	93⅛
Am'n Spirits Co.				11¾	11⅞
U. S. Leather Pref	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¾
Manhattan	96⅞	98¼	96¼	98	97

HAS SLOWLY RECEDED

Due to Foreign Selling and Liquidation by Recent Buyers.

MANCHESTER HAS WITHDRAWN

Some Investment Holdings Sold on the Advance Are Being Replaced on the Break.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton: Atlanta—Quiet; middling 4 5-16c. Liverpool—Quiet; middling 3 5-32d. New York—Steady; middling 5 9-16c. New Orleans—Steady; middling 5c. Savannah—Easy; middling 4⅞c. Galveston—Firm; middling 5¼c. Norfolk—Steady; middling 5¼c. Mobile—Quiet; middling 5c. Memphis—Firm; middling 5 3-16c. Augusta—Steady; middling 5⅛c. Charleston—Firm; middling 4 15-16c. Houston—Steady; middling 5¼c. St. Louis—Steady; middling 5 3-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	.....
Saturday	1427	1122	1750	1439	19577	14459
Monday	1176	1194	1150	2400	17803	13158
Tuesday	993	1001	1316	578	17424	14081
Wednesday	1262	1043	600	1810	18076	13779
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	4788	4830	6416	6227		

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
Saturday	278821	283949	47294	67107	1295122	954419
Monday	76826	75824	55221	47042	1302256	979937
Tuesday	63929	105972	46119	60225	1276071	1004831
Wednesday	75414	47688	61885	20877	1278510	1029564
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	276832	289960	209637	189311		

New York, November 30.—By Associated Press: The course of today's cotton market was somewhat irregular, with the general tendency of prices lower under efforts to put long contracts that showed a moderate margin of profit. The weakness was increased by moderate selling for short account. The pressures on the market were not numerous, but included indications of a subsiding demand for spot cotton at Liverpool, some weakness in the English market for futures and for this country, better weather conditions in the cotton belt with the movement running a little ahead of estimates at the ports. The market opened barely steady at exchanged prices to a decline of 2 points and further declined 2@3 points, after which there was a partial rally on covering following smaller estimated receipts at New Orleans for tomorrow and a disappointing semi-weekly interior movement. Later the market was also stimulated by reports from the south indicating firmness and activity in the spot markets at leading points, with exporters and American spinners competing for supplies. Accounts from New England were also tolerably bullish. The afternoon rally, however, was not much of a feature. The market closed barely steady 3 to 7 points net lower.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Wednesdays Close	Tuesdays Close
December	5 3d	5 36	5 33	5 33-34	5 36-37
January	5 39	5 39	5 34	5 34-35	5 37-38
February	5 42	5 42	5 38	5 37-38	5 42-42
March	5 43	5 44	5 40	5 40-41	5 43-44
April	5 46	5 46	5 44	5 44-45	5 45-46
May	5 51	5 52	5 48	5 48-49	5 52-53
June	5 55	5 56	5 52	5 52-53	5 57-58
July	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 56-58	5 60-61
August	5 61	5 61	5 57	5 57-58	5 63-64
September	5 61	5 61	5 57	5 57-58	5 63-64
October					
November					

Closed barely steady.

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

October		April	5 12
November		May	5 17
December	4 91	June	5 22
January	4 96	July	5 27
February	5 02	August	5 28
March	5 07	September	

Closed steady.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, November 30.—Manchester has temporarily withdrawn from the Liverpool market, not being disposed to follow the downward any further unless more decided indications of a smaller crop became evident in a falling off in the movement. The English spinners have been persistent buyers for many weeks on declining markets and have accumulated a large amount of cotton, either c. i. f. from Liverpool or by actual purchases of spots. Therefore, it is not surprising they should hesitate after the recent sharp advance. Our market has receded slowly on the selling for foreign account and the liquidation by some of the recent buyers. It is, however, more dull than weak, as few care to be short in view of their recent sad experience on that side. None are so confident in a large crop as they were before the advance and the stormy weather. Some investment holdings which were sold on the advance are being replaced on the break.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, November 30, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, quiet with prices unchonged; middling uplands 3 3-32; sales 10,000 bales; American 8,800; speculation and export 500; receipts 15,000; American 14,800.

Futures opened quiet and steady with demand moderate.

Liverpool, November 30.—Wheat futures closed quiet; November nominal; December 6s 3½d; March 5s 9⅝d.

Corn, American mixed old, quiet at 3s 11¼d; December steady at 3s 9⅞d; January steady at 3s 8¾d (new crop); March steady at 3s 7¾d.

New York, November 30.—Cotton steady; sales 1,263 bales; middling uplands 5 9-1; gulf 5 13-16; net receipts 2,290; gross 6,736; stock 100,861.

New Orleans, November 30.—Cotton steady; sales 3,900; middling 5; receipts 31,146; stock 386,691.

Galveston, November 30.—Cotton firm; middling 5¼; sales 750; receipts 13,391; stock 364,023.

Mobile, November 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 5; sales 800; receipts 806; stock 40,944.

Savannah, November 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 4⅞; sales 875; receipts 8,216; stock 175,482.

Charleston, November 30.—Cotton firm; middling 4 15-16 bid; sales 26; receipts 4,133; stock 68,925.

Wilmington, November 30.—Cotton firm; middling 5; receipts 2,955; stock 26,747.

Norfolk, November 30.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; sales 1,916; receipts 7,272; stock 80,199.

Baltimore, November 30.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝; receipts 5,260; stock 11,911.

Boston, November 30.—Cotton dull; middling 5⅝; receipts net 2,721; gross 5,422.

Philadelphia, November 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; receipts gross 1,558; stock actual 3,917.

Memphis, November 30.—Cotton firm; middling 5 3-16; sales 5,000; receipts 5,704; stock 153,602.

Augusta, November 30.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅜; sales 766; receipts 1,755; stock 36,229.

St. Louis, November 30.—Cotton steady; middling 5 3-16; sales 115; receipts 11,681.

	Open'g	Close.	
October and November	3 06-64	3 06	Value
November and December	3 05-64	3 04⅞	Buyers
December and January	3 04-64	3 03⅞	..
January and February	3 03-64	3 02⅞	..
February and March	3 03-64	3 03	..
March and April	3 04-64	3 03⅞	..
April and May	3 05-64	3 04⅞	Sellers
May and June	3 06-64	3 05	Value
June and July	4 07-64	3 05⅞	Buyers
July and August	2 07-64	3 06⅞	Sellers

Futures closed barely steady.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, November 30.—Cotton market opened at 1 point decline, with Liverpool 1 point off in futures; spots unchanged; sales 12,000 bales; tone barely steady.

The market today proved dull and devoid of interest, the range of fluctuations being very narrow. Estimated port receipts today 72,000, against 47,558. Market closed steady.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, November 30.—Liverpool showed a refractory market today and closed about 1 point down. The opening here was about 2 points lower, and upon more favorable weather conditions prices became a little easier and further realizing followed. Good houses, who have always been conservative, think the market a purchase on the reactions. Port receipts were liberal at about 72,000, against 47,000, but weather conditions last year were unfavorable. The closing shows declines of from 3 to 4 points on the day. The best buying throughout was by houses with southern clientele. Spots are about unchanged all over the south.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., November 30, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, November 30—Flour, all wheat, first patent $3.05; second patent $4.25; straight $3.75; extra fancy $3.65; fancy $3.40; extra family 3.00. Corn, white 50c; mixed 49c. Oats, white 40c; mixed 37c. Texas rust proof 40c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 80c; small bales 75c; No. 2 timothy sma ll bales 70c. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 85c; small sacks 85c. Shorts 95. Stock meal 85c. Cotton seed meal 90c per 100 lbs; bulk $4.00 per ton. Peas—Stock 75@80c per bu; common white $1.15@1.25; lady $1.25@1.50. Grits $2.60.

New York, November 30—Flour quiet and barely steady. Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red 75¾@75¾c options closed ⅛@¼c lower; No. 2 red December 72¾; May 70¾. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 40¾; options closed unchanged; December 39; May 39¾. Oats, spot firm; No. 2 24¾; options neglected.

St. Louis, November 30—Flour dull. Wheat lower; No. 2 red in elevator 69; track 70 bid; December 69¼ bid; May 68⅝@68. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 cash 32¼ bid; December 31¼ asked; May 32¾ bid. Oats higher; No. 2 cash in elevator 27; track 27¼ bid; December 27 bid; May 27¾ asked.

Chicago, November 30—Flour quiet. No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 spring wheat 61¼@64; No. 2 red 63¼@70. No. 2 corn 33¾; No. 2 yellow 33⅞. No. 2 oats 27¾; No. 2 white 30¼; No. 4 white f o b 25½@30. No. 3 rye 52.

Cincinnati, November 30 — Flour quiet. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 70. Corn firm; No. 2 new mixed 34. Oats quiet; No. 3 mixed 28¾@29.

Provisions.

Atlanta, November 30—Clear rib boxed sides 5¾c; clear sides 5¾; ice-cured bellies 5c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6c; breakfast bacon 10@12¼c. Lard, best quality 6¾c; second quality 6½c; compound 4¾.

St. Louis, November 30—Pork better; standard mess jobbing $7.75@8.00. Lard higher; prime steam $4.87½; choice $4.92½. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.00, extra short clear $5.50; ribs $5.75; shorts 6.00. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.25; extra short clear $4.87½; ribs $5.25, shorts $5.37½.

Chicago, November 30—Pork $7.80@7.85. Lard $4.85@5.05. Short rib sides, loose, $4.55@4.75. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.25@4.50; short clear sides, boxed, $4.80@4.95.

New York, November 30—Lard firm; western steam $5.30; November 5.30; refined firmer. Pork steady; family $11.00@11.50.

Cincinnati, November 30—Lard steady at $4.80. Bulk meats easy at $4.50. Bacon easy at $6.00.

Groceries.

Atlanta, November 30—Roasted coffee $11.50, less 50c per 100 p cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5½c; New Orleans white 5¼; do yellow 5¼c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12¼@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@35c; green 20@30c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.45, ice cream $1.00, common 45@75c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11¾c. Matches, 65s 85c; 200s $1.50@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6¼c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.50@1.60; L. W. $1.00.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, November 30—Eggs 19@20c. Butter, western creamery 20@22c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c; choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, growns, hens 25c; spring chickens, large, 15@16c; small 12½@15c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; Pekins 25@27½c. Irish potatoes per bushel 70@75c. Sweet potatoes, per crop, 35@45c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, 60@80c per bu; $2.75@3.00 per bbl. Cabbage 1@1½c pound. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, Apples 4@5c; peaches 6@7c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, November 30—Apples, new crop $3.50@4.00, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $2.50@3.00; fancy $4.00@4.50. Oranges $3.50@3.75. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 50c. Figs, 18@19c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.60@1.80; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 8c. Cranberries (in 50½) 1c. Nuts—Almonds 15c; pecans, 7@8c; Brazil 9@9c; niberts 11½c; walnuts 8@10c; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4¾@5c; Georgia 3@3½.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, November 30—Turpentine firm at 34½; sales 154 casks; receipts 735. Rosin firm; sales 1,723 bbls; receipts 4,413. A, B, C, D $1.00; E $1.00; F $1.05; G $1.10; H $1.30; I $1.40; K $1.50; M $1.60; N $1.70; windowglass $2.10; waterwhite $2.40.

Charleston, November 30—Turpentine firm at 32; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A, B, C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.60; waterwhite $1.70.

Wilmington, November 30—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 31½@31¾. Tar quiet at $1.10. Crude turpentine firm at $1.15@1.70.

Prime's Weekly Crop Letter.

From The New York Stockholder.

Chicago, November 26.—Winter seems to be upon us in all its severity. We have had a good old-fashioned snow storm, followed by clear, freezing weather.

This puts a stop completely at last to the growth of all kinds of vegetation, and I think we can safely say that winter has at last burst upon us. This is an excellent period in our agricultural history to look at what we have before us in the next ninety days in the crop world. In the first place I take the position that the country is not burdened with any excess of reserves of grain of any kind.

It is useless to say that we have cleaned up all the reserves of former years of both spring and winter wheat.

I have no argument with any one as to the magnitude of the crop we have just made.

It is probably sufficiently large to answer all home and foreign demands until we make another crop. Nevertheless, we shall go into the new crop year with no more wheat on hand than we had upon the opening of the present crop year. This is the reason, I think, why farmers, particularly in the winter wheat belt, have held on to this crop with such tenacity.

Reserves of corn are by no means excessive. I am not looking under any circumstances for large receipts of corn at all this winter.

One of the strongest points of the situation is this, that we shall have such a small percentage of the present crop which will grade and be merchantable.

We are now in the midst of the first as well as the best weather that we have had this autumn for securing the crop and putting it into a condition to grade. We have still 25 per cent of the corn in the fields. If the present conditions continue for twelve or ten days longer, we shall enter the month of December with the corn all gathered.

Reserves of oats are practically much smaller than those of corn. Farmers have been very free sellers of oats for the last twelve months. After we take out the seed and what will be fed during the next six months, reserves of oats will be unusually light.

We have now entered, to all intense purposes, the time of the year when the winter wheat crop ceases to grow. We could hardly expect a crop covering such a large area of the country as the winter wheat does to go into its winter quarters as strong, vigorous and healthy as it does today. The ground is bare of snow. Crop is well rooted and nothing has happened to it this autumn to interfere with its future success, except development of Hessian fly in some localities. It has been many a year since we have seen the farmers of this country in such a fine condition to enjoy the fruits of their labors as they are at the present time. The present cold weather is a very favorable omen for active country trade.

Auction Sale of Wool.

London, November 30.—At the wool auction sales 13,137 bales were offered. There was a fair competition for Merinos and fine cross breds. A large supply of low cross breds were offered and ruled irregular at 5 to 7½ per cent below the October sales. There were frequent withdrawals. Scoured Merino sold strongly, the continental buyers securing several lots. The attendance was large, some Belgium new clip grazers sold readily, and a few lots of Queenslands were taken in by Russia. A good supply of Cape of Good Hope and Natal was strongly supported at unchanged rates.

The following is the day's sales in detail: New South Wales 1,600 bales; scoured 74@1s 6d; greasy 54@10d. Queensland 2,200 bales; scoured 11d@1s 6d; greasy 5½d@8d.

Victoria 300 bales; scoured 5d@1s 4½d; greasy 5d@11d. South Australia 700 bales; scoured 1s 2d@1s 4d; gre

OUTLOOK GLOOMY FOR MILITARY MEN

Prospects of Little Appropriation May Cause Disbandment.

THE OFFICERS MAY RESIGN

Privates Will Refuse To Re-Enlist After Time Runs Out.

OBEAR SAYS RESULT MAY BE FATAL

Colonel Candler Thinks State Should Have Proper Defense To Preserve Law and Order.

The reduction in the military appropriation proposed by the committee on appropriations of the house, it is believed, may cause the disbandment of the national guard of the state. The moral effect, it is said, will be so great that the officers will resign their posts and the privates in the companies will not re-enlist when their present time runs out.

There was much discussion in the adjutant's office at the capitol yesterday about the effect, and it was stated by many military men that the interest which has heretofore been manifested in the Georgia militia by the members of it will cease and there will be no stimulus to keep the various organized regiments together.

The officers of the Georgia volunteers do not receive any pay, nor do the men, except when they are in an encampment. The only expense borne by the state has been for encampment and to supply the companies and regiments with some equipment for actual service, the greater part being given by the federal government.

"The officers and men of the Georgia forces," said Colonel Obear yesterday, "pay out of their own pockets anywhere from $90,000 to $100,000 a year to keep up their organizations. The military may continue, but the feeling of pride that the men have had heretofore, if the cut in appropriation passes the general assembly, will cease and the men will belong to the companies and regiments for personal gratification. The military organizations will keep together more for social reasons than for any other as soon as it is evident that the state does not think the armed force is a necessary part of the government."

The cost of the militia to the state has in the past been only for encampments. These have been sources of great experience to the men and very valuable. If there is no appropriation it means the elimination of target practice, which is almost essential. Some of the organizations now furnish their own ammunition, but not enough to give the men any real and active service.

Colonel Candler, of the Fifth regiment, thinks that if the military organizations of the state are necessary to the state's welfare they should be supported, if not they should be disbanded. He says that he believes every state must have some kind of military force to preserve law and order unless the state depends upon the federal government for aid in time of need. He said yesterday:

"Georgia, I am sure, does not wish to have federal soldiers performing such duty within her territory even were it possible under the constitution for them to do so, or if so practicable, to get them wherever in the state they might be needed. I have no doubt that the state militia will cheerfully submit to any action that the legislature may see fit in its wisdom to take regarding them and will try and do its duty to the state under any and all circumstances, but believing, in the language of the constitution of the state, 'that the protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government,' and that 'a well regulated militia being essential to the peace and security of the state' should be organized and maintained by the state, I think that the condition of the state's finances would authorize an appropriation of at least one-half in amount the appropriation for the last two years.

"If the legislature is opposed to encampment training, give it to us to buy necessary uniforms, overcoats and other necessary equipment, or to help pay armory rent in which to drill and store valuable public property."

The state, it is said by military men, has never appropriated enough at one time for all the military to go into an encampment the same year. The soldiers have been able to go to the encampment only once in two years. The cost of this has not amounted to one-tenth the amount given by each individual soldier in the state militia to the service for the same time.

The rejuvenation of the militia that was expected to begin today has been temporarily checked by the action of the appropriation committee, and it will not proceed with as much activity as was intended.

Governor Candler's Position.

From The Macon, Ga., News.

There seems to be a disposition in certain quarters to have Governor Candler misunderstood when he says he favors a reduction of the state pension roll; the evident purposes being to turn the old soldiers against their old comrade in arms.

That the effort will prove futile goes without saying, but in the meantime, it is just as well to understand the governor as to this pension business, and to see if he is not right.

His proposition is to reduce the pension system to the indigent basis; that is to say no one shall receive a pension except those who are in need of it. This is not meant to define a pensioner as a pauper, but merely to prevent the drawing of pensions by able-bodied and well-to-do men who happen to have lost a limb or a finger during the war. True their country can never sufficiently reward them for their heroic service, but neither can it ever reward those who fought side by side with them, but who escaped permanent injury—many of whom are even more in need of a pension than some who receive it. Just here is where the trouble comes in, and it is what is making the pension business a snare as well as a burden.

We happen to know of affluent, able-bodied, though slightly maimed, ex-confederate soldiers who are drawing pensions from the state, while their old comrade in arms, though reduced almost to poverty, goes without. And, worse still, of indigent widows, whose husbands drew pensions until the time of their death, when the state's bounty suddenly ceased, leaving them more helpless than before. We recall one case in particular. The husband and father was one of the bravest of the brave. He left an arm on the field of Gettysburg, but with the other he reduced the enemy by three before he succumbed. Being a man of meagre attainments, his means of earning a livelihood for himself and family after the war were circumscribed, by reason of his disability. During life he drew his little pension, and it helped to keep the wolf from the door. Then he died, and the widow, poor woman, was entirely shut off from the pension. Just as she had begun to need it most it was refused her, and she was soon in indigent circumstances.

It is for these that Governor Candler would strike the names of the well-to-do and able-bodied from the rolls.

At Napoleon's Court.

Josephine had a passion for fine clothes, and her frightful debts, which Napoleon paid over and over again, served in a measure to alienate him from her. She spent three hours daily at toilet, and her gowns and jewels frequently amounted to $200,000 a year.

Always at 11 o'clock the empress left her apartment, wearing a hat and carrying a lace handkerchief in her gloved hand, going to the yellow drawing room in the Tuileries, where she took breakfast—her only regular meal—in company with women of the highest rank. The table was always set for ten. Sometimes the emperor came down, and if any person displeasing to him were unlucky enough to be present, he withdrew, accompanied by the empress. If he liked the crowd he sat down, talked, laughed and teased, to the discomfiture of the victims. After breakfast the empress retired to her drawing room.

Josephine passed the day variously. When she did not go hunting with the emperor, and she hated this amusement, she played billiards with gentlemen of the court, played the harp, did needlework or gave audiences. Before she retired to dress for dinner Josephine was served with tea, always accompanied by some sweets and dainties for the children, whom it was the fashion to take calling.

In the evening Josephine had to be gowned most elaborately, for Napoleon was critical to a degree, personally superintending her toilet, upsetting jewel caskets and harassing ladies-in-waiting by suggestions and advice. Unlike most coquettes, Josephine did not care for the fan, preferring the elusive silken shawls which she wore draped about her with consummate skill.

After Josephine was dressed she had nothing to do but wait, for dinner was served whenever Napoleon happened to remember he had not eaten. Sometimes one, sometimes three hours she would spend in this cheerful pursuit. She had a small appetite and did not mind the delay, though it must have been rather wearisome. When dinner was served it did not occupy more than half an hour, and everything—meats, salads, soups and entrees—were on the table at once, dessert being the only separate course. After dinner coffee was served in the drawing room. Perhaps twice a week the royal couple went to a concert, opera or ball, otherwise they led a quiet life.

Witches Among the Zulus.

The south Africans still keep a firm hold on their superstitions in spite of the efforts of the civilizing English reformer and the British soldier. Probably the Zulus are the most intelligent race of black men on the globe today—500,000 of them dwell just north of Natal, which has been developed of late till it is known as the garden spot of Africa.

One peculiar custom of the Zulus is the "smelling out" to discover a thief or criminal. Some cattle died recenkly and a smelling out was held. Three hundred Zulus formed a circle, one-half those who had lost cattle; the others had an interest in knowing who the sorcerer was. In the middle of the circle a dozen men dressed in palm leaves had buffalo hide drums hanging from their shoulders. On these they beat while the circle moved slowly, the women crooning a weird song. This is the first process in catching the witch.

With a sudden shriek the priest, his face streaked with white paint and wearing a pair of horns, sprang through the line and began to go through the wildest contortions, spinning about on one foot and beating himself. All the time the women became more noisy, screaming loudly that the name of the witch be revealed. When the priest had worked himself up to the point of collapse he abruptly ceased and retired to consult his assistants. He was then supposed to be naming the witch. The silence was tragic and all present held their breath.

The priest walked into the middle of the circle again to the beating of the drums and looking all about the circle twice, finally fixed his gaze. Every eye followed it. Part of the circle fell back, leaving one poor wretch standing alone. A gasp of relief went up from the others, who could hardly contain themselves while the priest described the horrible sorceries this man had used. After this the whole camp pounced upon the witch and tore off his charms, bracelets, his kuross or shield and took his weapons. The fellow was dragged to the banks of a stream, where he pointed out the "ubuti," a little root in the edge of the water, which caused the death of the cattle. After this he was tortured.

ABOUT PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Of all New York's millionaires, Cornelius Vanderbilt is said to be the most sensitive to criticism, particularly criticism in print.

It is said that Princeton contemplates conferring an LL.D. degree upon President McKinley, as Yale and the University of Chicago have already done.

Edwin Lord Weeks, the American painter, who is now a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, is a Bostonian, but has spent much of his life in travel, except for twenty years, when he lived in Paris.

The president of France is said to receive 700 letters daily; 250 ask for money, 150 for political preferment, 100 for the release of some criminal, 100 are complaints against officials, 80 are anonymous insults, and about 20 threaten assassination.

BIG SALE OF REAL ESTATE RECORDED

Market Is Steadily Improving and Inquiries Are Being Made.

ALEXANDER PROPERTY IS SOLD

Bought by George W. Scott for $42,500, Subject to $14,000 Mortgage.

OUTLOOK BETTER THAN FOR MANY YEARS

Market Is on the Up Move and Real Estate Will Not Be Easy To Secure.

One of the largest sales of property that has occurred in the city in some time was that of the Alexander property, at the corner of Peachtree and Luckie streets. The sale went on record Tuesday. The property was purchased by Mr. George W. Scott for $42,500. This is a good price, and shows that the values of property in Atlanta are rapidly increasing. It is said that the Alexander property has improved 10 per cent in value within the last year.

The property was sold by Mrs. Ada R. Alexander. It has been held by the Alexanders for over a quarter of a century, and has been steadily increasing in value. It was bought with other property many years ago for a small amount, and has many times doubled itself in value.

The lot is located on the northwest corner of Luckie and Peachtree streets, runs northeast 29 feet, north 78 feet, west 96 feet, south 100 feet and east 123 feet. It comprises a little more than half an acre. The property is well located, being across Broad street from the English-American building and a block from the Grant building. The streets running near it are busy thoroughfares.

This is one of the many sales that have been made recently. The real estate dealers say that inquiries are being made daily for property of all kinds, and that the steady incline of the market is exceedingly encouraging. The number of sheriff sales has been much less for the past two months than for several years previously, which it is said shows the appreciation in values.

It is expected that by the time the spring market opens the market for real estate will be on the biggest boom it has had since 1892. The real estate men predict it, and from the early inquiries being made, the dealers say it is a sure sign that property values will be very high in a short time. It is said that the prospects of lower taxes is creating a demand for real estate.

Health and Beauty.

Fashion and medicine seem at the first glance to have no particular connection with each other. The fickle dame rules us, it is true, in most things, but it might be supposed she left pills and potions and surgical appliances severely alone. Not so, however. A noted scientist has pointed out the influence of fashion upon medicine, and the periodical crazes for certain drugs or certain methods. Society runs mad for a time on a diet treatment or a particular "cure;" it doses itself with antipyrin or morphine or quinine or something else, and the very next season rushes to the opposite extreme in some other direction. Women are usually the worst faddists of the kind.

A bright woman, when applauded recently for her goodness, begged her friend to let the matter drop. "For," she said, whimsically, "though I do try to do good from some really high motives, yet I have a reason for trying which I am afraid is a low one." "What do you mean?" inquired her laughing friend. "I mean that I once heard, many years ago, that beauty after fifty depends not on features, but on character. Like all women, I desire to be beautiful, and, as providence had denied me the 'features' necessary to secure that result in early life, I determined to make the attempt to be beautiful at fifty. I am eighty-five now," she concluded, merrily, "and I must confess that I see no signs of this Indian summer loveliness, but I still try to be good."

These friends treated the matter as a jest, but there are really sense and truth in the saying that beauty in later life, in either man or woman, is dependent upon character far more than upon form or contour. It is a common experience for a young woman to say: "How fine looking Mrs. —— is. She must have been a beautiful girl!" And to hear the reply: "No; she was not nearly so good looking in her youth as she is now. Her beauty has developed with her years." And it may have been observed that this is oftenest true of women of high character. Nobility will tell upon the outward aspect. The carriage of the figure, the pose of the head, the expression of the face—these come to reveal more and more with the lapse of time the inner life.

FACTS ABOUT EXPLOSIVES.

In the first place it means an expense to the government of about $1,000 for every shot fired. I am speaking now of the big thirteen inch guns which are forty feet long an weigh sixty tons, the ones on the Oregon, the Massachusetts and the Indiana. Each projectiles for one of these guns weighs 1,100 pounds and is made of forged steel hardened at the point by a secret process, so that it costs fifty or sixty cents a pound as against eight or ten cents a pound for common cast shells.

That gives more than $500 alone for the cost of the steel, and to this at least $300 must be added for the cost of brown powder used in the hurling of the projectile on its long flight. Not less than 550 pounds of this powder are needed for each discharge, and sixty cents a pound is a low price for it. Add $60 for the cost of the bursting charge in the shell, (about one hundred pounds of explosive,) then make allowance for the various costly trifles, fuses and detonators, put in something for cost of manufacture, and you will see that $1,200 a shot is a fair estimate.

I saw scores of these big shells at the Brooklin navy yard the other day, and was surprised to learn from the gunners in charge that, when put into a gun they touch the rifled surface at only two points of rings, one known as the "bourlee," a slightly bulging collar where the slant of the point begins, the other a rim of copper at the butt, which, being soft, is forced between the longitudinal grooves of the barrel at the moment of the explosion, and so gives the projectile its movement of rapid rotation. The surface of the projectiles between these collars at either end does not touch the barrel of the gun at all; if it did, the friction of the hard steel would be so great as to destroy the rifling.

"How fast does one of these projectiles move as it leaves the gun?" I asked.

Twenty-one hundred feet a second," he said, "which is about fifteen hundred miles an hour."

"And how far will it carry?"

"It would carry fourteen miles if we could get the elevation, but in practice on one of our battleships we can only get a range of ten miles, and that is under favorable conditions."

"How high would the projectile go in such a range at its highest point?"

The gunner thought a moment and said: "About nine hundred feet."

There is another point worthy of note, that these copper shells are filled with smokeless powder, whereas the canvas bags are filled with ordinary brown powder; at least this has been so in the past, although it is likely that in future naval wars smokeless powder will entirely supersede the old variety. So large is the quantity of powder necessary to the discharge of one of the big projectiles that the gunners usually count a length of powder in the gun-barrel about twice the length of the projectile.

This means that there is a length of eight feet of brown powder rammed solid in the barrel of one of the big guns back of a single thirteen-inch projectile. For convenience of handling this powder is packed in two bags (nearly 300 pounds in each,) which are lifted and movel about by the hydraulic hoists the gun crew having scarcely to touch them.

These bags of powder, in ordinary times, are packed in copper boxes, one bag to a box, and the lids of these boxes are made to shut down water tight. The same is true of the copper shells for the guns of the smaller caliber, the result being that though the magazine of the battleship should beflooded, the shells and the powder there would not be injured, at least this is true in theory.

As showing the terrible energy of these big projectiles, I may mention the result of a recent test made at Sandy Hook when a ten-inch armour-piercing shot penetrated a plate of steel 11¼ inches thick, then penetrating a backing of oak planks thirty-six inches thick, and finally imbedded itself twenty-one feet in a bed of sand.

When examined afterwards, the projectile, which had not been exploded, was found to be absolutely in tact, not even the point having been blunted; it was practically as it was when it left the gun. An ordinary cast iron shell, or even an armour-piercing shell of cheaper quality would have been crushed quite out of form.

"What would be the effect of one of these thirteen-inch shots," I asked, "upon a city building, say in time of siege?"

The gunner smilled.

"What do you think it would be? he said. "Half of ton of steel landing on a roof or against a second story window and coming twenty times faster than the fastest express train?"

"Would it wreck any building in New York—sty the Madison avenue tower?"

"It certainly would."

"Would it wreck an ocean liner, a big one like the Campania?"

"Undoubtedly it would if it caught her amidship or in any vital spot."

"And what would it do to a battleship?"

"Ah, that's different. You see, a battleship has three armored decks to resist with. It might get through two decks and be stopped by the third, or it might go through them all. Perhaps it wouldn't sink her, but you can make up your mind it wouldn't do her any good."

STORYETTES.

From The Chicago News.

Recently on the Bubbling Well road, Shanghai, two tars from her majesty's steamship Algerine were disporting themselves by wobbling along on "bikes." A collision took place—one of the men landing on his nose in the road, while the other disappeared, machine and all, into a ditch. The gentleman in the road sat up and failed to see his chum, so he yelled: "Bill, where the blazes are you?" "Sounding, boy, sounding," came the response, as the individual addressed emerged into the road, coated from stem to stern with green slime and mud and dragging the machine after him by one wheel.

When it was proposed to lessen the list of crimes punished by death Lord Eldon objected to the noose being banished in cases of petty shoplifting. "The small shopkeepers will be ruined by this exemption," said the old tory lord chancellor. Another tory, a judge, so venerated the sovereign that he included in his regard any article belonging to the king, no matter how far removed from actual possession. A tailor had been condemned for the murder of a soldier and the judge tacked on this addition to the sentence of death: "And not only did you murder him, but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel the lethal weapon through the band of his breeches, which were his majesty's."

When General Andrew S. Burt was colonel of the Seventh United States infantry Captain Charles A. Booth, then a lieutenant, met him on the rifle range one day. Lieutenant Booth was shooting and he "called" each shot as he fired, without waiting for the markers to signal the result. "You're a pretty good guesser," said the colonel. "Why don't you admit you're guessing where those shots land?" "I'll bet you a box of cigars," said the junior officer, "that I can call twenty shots in succession." "Taken," said the older warrior. Llutenant Booth fired. "Miss," he announced, and a red flag from the target told that this was correct. Another shot. "Miss," he declared. A third shot. "Miss again," he said. Fourth shot. "Fourth miss," announced Booth. Another shot. "Miss again," sang out the lieutenant. "Hold on there," put in Colonel Burt, "what are you trying to do? I thought you were going to fire at the target." "I'm trying to win my box of cigars," said Lieutenant Booth. "Don't fire any more," said the colonel; "they're yours."

The University of Paris.

From The Globe.

There are in existence two decretals of Pope Alexander III of about 1180 and 1182, relative to the charging of fees by the chancellor for licenses to teach. The first mention that we find of the rector or head of the university is an ordinance of Philip Augustus in 1200, though he does not give the name of university to the organization. That was first accorded to it by Pope Innocent III, in 1215, who, by means of his decretal, issued at that time, regulated its organization and assigned their special functions to its various institutions.

As thus regulated, all the students and professors were divided into four nations forsooth: the French nation, including French, Italians, Spaniards, Greeks, etc.; the nation of Picardy, which included the northeast of France and the Netherlands; the nation of Normandy, and the English nation, which included not only the inhabitants of the British isles and Brittany, but also Germans, Poles, etc. Each nation elected a procurator (the Germans subsequently elected two, and were responsible only to them) from their own number, whose duty it was to defend the rights and privileges of the nation, convene and preside at its meetings, receive new members, and see that all the statutes were fully observed. Each nation, so called, had its own buildings and church, and its great and small seal, was divided into provinces, and each province into dioceses, and was independent with regard to its own affairs. The four nations, at first voting collectively, elected a rector; but the predominance of the French nation gave rise to so much dissatisfaction that in course of time he was elected by the four procurators. The rector and procurators constituted the council of the university, in which were vested its ordinary powers of government and legislation. There was, however, a higher officer than these, who was the fountain and source of all honor, and by whose authority alone degrees could be conferred or licenses to teach granted. This dignitary was gifted with the title of chancellor, who, if the university was in an Episcopal city, was usually the bishop of the diocese. According to Fuller, the university being partly in the diocese of Paris and partly in the abbey lands of St. Genevieve, there were two chancellors. The abbot of St. Genevieve was chancellor of the faculty of arts, while the bishop of Paris fulfilled a similar function for the three other faculties, and also the university at large.

Governor Pingree owns the prize war scrapbook. It is of enomous proportions and yet treats mostly of the Michigan volunteers.

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Johann Hoff: NewYork, Berlin, Paris.

An American in London.

His Experience at the British Museum.

It has been said of the vast library in the British Museum that the twenty thousand volumes kept in the reading room for current reference contain all that is worth reading in the million and a half volumes in the galleries, and yet, when an American author of eminence visited that great repository of knowledge during the past summer, he was told by the librarian that The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia was more frequently called for than any other single work in the reference department. As the twenty thousand volumes in the reference library, said the librarian, contained all that was valuable in the million and a half books on the shelves, so The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia summed up and rendered accessible what was valuable in the twenty thousand.

If this is true in conservative Great Britain, how much more so is it true of progressive America, where one wishes his information quickly and accurately, and where The Century has become a household word such as the Britannica was formerly supposed to be in England.

In this country the man of business, as well as the student, turns instinctively to The Century when some urgent question is to be answered, and he never turns in vain. He finds just what he seeks, and, having found it, knows he has appealed to the court of last resort. The Century is eminently practical, a tool chest to which all the crafts of thoughtful men habitually resort, and all the tools are fresh of edge and point.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, recently stated that since he had been president of Harvard, a period of about twenty-five years, he had seen practically all of our knowledge revolutionized. Everyone knows that the surgery, or the chemistry, of today is an entirely different science from the surgery or the chemistry of twenty-five years ago; everyone knows, too, that the science of electricity, now in its manhood, was then in its infancy. Nearly as great a change, President Eliot went on to state, has taken place in every department of knowledge. The man of twenty-five years ago, whether scholar, professional man or business man, looked at things in a different light from the man of today. The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia is practically the only work of reference which was conceived, planned and executed under these modern, or, rather, recent conditions; practically all other works of reference date back in their plan and conception to the earlier period; their proportions, therefore, and their way of looking at things, are obsolete. Probably this in a measure accounts for the fact that persons so often look in vain for information in other books of reference, but find it at once if they turn to The Century. Hence, nothing, indeed, can be more useful to the student or the busy man of the world, or to the possessor of a limited library, than to have upon the shelf a work which may be trusted to present in a handy and serviceable form a clear statement of what he wishes to know upon a given subject.

In the preparation of The Century great care was taken that every feature of it should embody the highest and most accurate knowledge upon the subject by obtaining the services of those who are at the summit in their particular departments. The editor-in-chief, Professor William Dwight Whitney, Ph. D., LL. D., for forty years professor in Yale University, is acknowledged in England, as well as in America, as the highest authority in the world in philology. Professor Austin Abbott, LL. D., dean of the law department of the University of the City of New York, was in charge of the law terms. Professor Robert H. Thurston, director of Sibley College, Cornell University, edited the technical terms. Professor Charles A. Young, Ph. D., LL. D., the eminent astronomer of Princeton University, wrote the astronomical terms, while the faculties of our leading universities, Harvard, Yale, Johns-Hopkins, Columbia, Princeton, as well as the Smithsonian Institution and the various departments of the government at Washington, the army and navy, and societies of learning both in America and Europe, furnished hundreds of workers. The total number of contributors was in excess of that engaged on any other work.

The work in its completed form, therefore, indicates the highest tide-mark of the science, literature and art of the time. It is not simply a dictionary and encyclopedia and an atlas. It includes all that varied knowledge for which heretofore one has been obliged to refer to handbooks, dictionaries of dates and special works on special subjects. It covers many reference works in one. It deals with knowledge rather than with opinions, hence you are never disappointed in going to it for information. It is in daily use in over three hundred colleges and universities, all of which have purchased The Century because they recognize it to be the standard work of reference as against all others. Besides this, hundreds, and probably thousands, of college professors have bought the work for their personal use.

. . . . . .The Milk in the Cocoanut. . . . . .

Now, what does all this argue? That there is a work which is a pleasure in your reading and your home, and an aid in your business or profession, and that you, as a representative citizen, a successful business or professional man, should add it to your library. There are, no doubt, on your shelves many ponderous tomes, dust-covered and possibly worm-eaten. When you bought them you thought they would be of service to you. But how often have you gone to them in vain for information you felt they should contain!

The Century never disappoints. The great Gladstone said of it: "To own a set of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia is to acknowledge one's self as recognizing the best there is in literature."

You wish the best, and nothing but the best, don't you? Well, it is not necessary to take our word for it. The most eminent men in America use it daily, and have testified to its worth. In the supreme court it is the "last resort." Justice Brewer, of that court, says of it: "There is nothing in our language to equal The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia." High praise, this, from a high authority; and yet he could scarcely have said less, for it is in constant daily use in his own library, as well as in the supreme court library at Washington.

When The Constitution made its contract with The Century Co., publishers, New York, we satisfied ourselves that to be able to supply such a work as The Century to our readers on the very favorable terms we offer, would be a distinct feather in our cap. Hence, our contract for a limited number of sets, to be supplied at lowest wholesale price, has met with prompt acceptance at the hands of our friends.

Just a Word About Christmas.

The presentation of a good book has frequently been declared to be the apotheosis of flattery to one's intelligence. The possession of a library, large or small, presupposes refinement and an ability to appreciate the best there is in life. To paraphrase a famous old German saying, one can with truth say:

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SECOND GEORGIA BOYS LEAVE THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Second Georgia regiment is no more. A muster officer's magic dissolved it yesterday to an accompaniment of cheers and yells and wild antics of delight.

The five long-expected paymasters made their appearance at Piedmont park shortly after 10 o'clock, and their coming set four hundred lusty-lunged young fellows cheering from sheer excess of joy. Since early dawn, when for the last time the company buglers awoke the battalion with Reveille's familiar tune, "Oh, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, I can's get 'em up at a-l-l-l," the men had been impatiently awaiting the advent of these officials, and their impatience had found incessant expression in as varied forms as there were men. They were like school boys on the eve of a holiday—fighting, laughing, yelling and performing all sorts of ridiculous capers in their glee. The armed regulars from Fort McPherson had kept them suppressed all the night before, but when daylight came they broke loose and officers and guards winked at their fun-making. One party whiled away the waiting time by waging a fierce but harmless battle with clods of dried and half-dried dirt. Others let off the surcharge of spirits in foot races, wrestling matches and good-natured rough and tumble fights. They were the most disorganized organized body of men conceivable. The guard detail, armed with sticks, and uniformed in a motley way, presented the appearance of a comic opera army, and the men treated their authority with about as much respect as gallery gods usually accord "supes." Which lack of deference completely upset the dignity of the guards and convinced them that their last service was simply a lark with nothing of earnestness about it. So they made no show of preserving order, but rather contributed to the general confusion.

At 11 o'clock the men were formed in companies for the final act in the history of the Second regiment of Georgia volunteers. Colonel Oscar Brown addressed them, complimenting them upon the creditable manner in which they had borne themselves, and the patriotism they had displayed in volunteering to fight for their country. Colonel Brown's words were earnestly listened to and when he finished the men cheered.

The work of discharging and paying them then quickly commenced. There was a paymaster and clerk for each company. These were seated behind tables, upon which was piled money and papers. As the men filed by each was handed his discharge and the money due him. The average amount was $65.

As fast as the men were thus released they either made a break for the cars to get to town as soon as possible or withdrew to one side and cheered and joked with those of their comrades who were not yet out of Uncle Sam's clutches.

By noon the work was finished, and the whilom soldiers thronged into town. Every car from Piedmont park about that hour was crowded to its utmost capacity with a mob of blue or yellow-jacketed men who guyed pedestrians, pulled the bell cord, rang the alarm gongs, registered fares and did every other thing mischievous ingenuity could suggest.

Predictions had been freely made that the barrooms would reap a harvest of coin from these men yesterday. But they did not. The ex-volunteers proved to be an extraordinarily abstemious crowd. The clothing stores and haberdasheries did, however, do a driving trade. The chief desire of the men seemed to be to get out of uniform and into the civilian's less conspicuous garb.

All afternoon civilian citizens were given tips upon how to have a good time, and whoever of the civilians that can remember the full variety of ways shown them need never lack for the want of amusement—if they have money, as the soldiers had. One crowd, some thirty strong, hired a tally-ho and proceeded to have a look at Atlanta from a fashionable point of view. And incessant blasts from tin horns advised everybody save the stone deaf that they were doing this.

Four hundred and thirty-five men, all told, were mustered out at Piedmont park yesterday. These composed companies A, F, G, I and O, and the regimental band and the regimental staff officers.

The regiment was one of the finest in the volunteer army. The commanding officer is a captain of regulars, and his subordinates were all men of experience through long connection with the state militia. The staff and field officers were: Colonel Oscar Brown, Major W. J. Kendrick, Major E. H. Almand, Major E. C. Davis, surgeon; Captain Cleveland Wilcoxon, Captain Joseph Nash, Captain Walter Barker, Captain J. F. Howard, Captain J. H. Beusse, Lieutenant C. C. Greer, assistant surgeon; Lieuterant William H. Moncrief, assistant surgeon; Lieuterant E. H. Hardeman, quartermaster; Lieutenant Sam Askew, Lieutenant J. H. Boston, Lieutenant G. F. Summers, Lieutenant W. T. Herring, Lieutenant C. A. Vonder Leith, Lieutenant N. F. Powell, Second Lieutenant C. C. Singleton, Second Lieutenant J. H. Bryson, Second Lieutenant A. L. King, Second Lieutenant W. P. Chamblee, Second Lieutenant W. E. Persons.

At Tampa and at Huntsville the splendid discipline that obtained among the men drew forth expressions of admiration from officers of the regular army. So high, indeed, was the Second thought of in this respect that when the negro troopers ran riot in that city the regiment was detailed as provost guard and given the duty of suppressing the boisterous brother in black.

The men were wild to see service in Cuba, and when at last they were ordered back from the coast into the interior, at Huntsville, their disappointment was keen. And the more especially so, as they had been loaded into the transports three or four times, fully expecting to sail for the island.

At Huntsville they maintained the reputation established in Tampa, and added to it. But after the furloughing of the men, when all prospect of active service had vanished, the members began to grow impatient of the monotony of camp life and were anxious to ge mustered out. It was thought at one time that they would be retained anyhow, and probably would have been had any effort to that end been made. But the sentiment of the privates were so strongly against this that the officers, recognizing that fact, worked for the discharge.

BABY WAS BURNED TO DEATH.

Daughter of Major and Mrs. Manly B. Curry Was Burned to Death Yesterday Afternoon.

Lamar Bacon Curry, aged sixteen months, daughter of Major and Mrs. Manly B. Curry, received burns yesterday afternoon at the residence of her parents, 14 West North avenue, shortly before 1 o'clock, which two hours later resulted in her death.

Major Curry is a paymaster in the United States volunteer army and is stationed at present in the department of the gulf. He is the son of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, general agent for the fund of the Peabody institute. Mrs. Curry is the daughter of Senator A. O. Bacon.

The body of the baby will be taken to Macon this morning on the train leaving the city at 8:10 o'clock. The funeral services and interment will occur in Macon either this afternoon or tomorrow.

Yesterday shortly after noon the nurse left the house and the baby girl was left in the care of the older children in the nursery. Mrs. Curry was down stairs, and the child went in search of her. After remaining with her mother for some time the baby again went upstairs, and Mrs. Curry did not follow, thinking that she would go again into the nursery. Instead of doing so, however, the baby went into an adjoining room to play. She toddled around the floor on the little legs that had only a few weeks ago learned to walk, and flanly she went toward the fire. The screen, which had been placed around the hearth to guard against accident, amused the child, and after pulling at it for awhile, she succeeded in dragging it into the middle of the floor.

The fire attracted the baby, and she went toward it. A few moments later her dress, which was of the flimsy material in which babies of her age are usually dressed, became ignited. It flared up and the child feeling the cruel flames enveloping her, rushed into the middle of the room and began calling for her mother. It was only a lisp, and the baby could hardly pronounce the name, but her sister in the adjoining room heard and understood that the child was calling for help. As soon as she reached the door of the room in which the baby was standing, she shrieked for her mother, and Mrs. Curry ran upstairs at once.

She was too late. The flames had already consumed the dress and were eating into the tender flesh of the infant. How the little baby with the flames before her eyes, knew that her mother had come, will never be known, but when Mrs. Curry came into the room she stretched out two little arms that had been pink and rosy only a few moments before, and cried "mother," plainer than she had ever said it before.

The flames had almost done their work when Mrs. Curry found her child, and there was nothing the mother could do to save the baby's life.

Drs. Wright, Burt and Greer were summoned and remained with the baby until her death, which occurred shortly before 3 o'clock.

DEWEY'S $2.50. Great book free, sells Tells how to Cure Disease without Medicine; the curative power of pure water and how to secure it. Address Sanitary Still Co., 70 S. Forsyth, Atlanta, Ga.

THE WEATHER.

The map for last evening showed a high barometer in the central west, and also in Florida, and low pressure over the northeastern states.

The winds were generally from the southwest or west, and except at a few stations in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states, the weather was generally clear.

The temperature in Florida fell about 10 degrees Tuesday night and yesterday, but elsewhere it remained about stationary.

The precipitation was very light and scattering, but snow was falling at Buffalo last night and New York was having a gale of forty-eight miles per hour.

Forecast for Today.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy with possibly rain late Thursday; winds shifting to fresh northeast.

Georgia, West Florida and Alabama—Probably rain; colder in north portions with fresh northeast to north winds.

Yesterday's Weather Report.

Daily mean temperature	44
Daily normal temperature	45
Highest temperature	54
Lowest temperature	34
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation	.82

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., November 30, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation, inches.
New York, clear	42	42	.02
Savannah, clear	50	60	.00
Norfolk, pt. cloudy	44	50	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	48	52	.00
Raleigh, pt. cloudy	48	54	.00
Wilmington, pt. cloudy	46	54	.00
Charleston, clear	60	60	.00
Augusta, clear	50	54	.00
Jacksonville, clear	52	62	.00
Jupiter, clear	60	70	.00
Key West, clear	68	74	.00
Atlanta, clear	48	54	.00
Tampa, clear	60	68	.00
Pensacola, clear	60	60	.00
Montgomery, clear	52	58	.00
Vicksburg, clear	62	66	.00
New Orleans, clear	62	66	.00
Palestine, clear	62	76	.00
Galveston, clear	64	70	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	62	78	.00
Buffalo, snow	32	36	T
Detroit, cloudy	26	32	T
Chicago, clear	22	26	.00
Memphis, cloudy	46	56	.00
Chattanooga, clear	44	48	.00
Knoxville, clear	38	40	.00
Cincinnati, clear	34	38	.00
St. Paul, clear	16	22	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	36	38	T
Kansas City, clear	34	36	.00
Omaha, clear	30	38	.00
Huron, pt. cloudy	26	38	.00
Rapid City, clear	34	44	.00
North Platte, clear	32	38	.06
Dodge City, clear	36	50	.00
Abilene, clear	34	66	.00

J. B. MARBURY, Local Forecast Official.

Woolner Buys Distillery.

Peoria, Ill., November 30.—Jacob Woolner has bought the great Eastern distillery, but is non-committal as to what he intends to do. The Standard Distilling and Distributing Company recently bought the building, and dismantled it, and then transferred it back to the owners, because they could not get the land.

Ly on "Pick Leaf" Extra & Co.'s Smoking Tobacco is the "best of the best." Two ounces and cigarette book for 10 cents. Try it.

Office Stationery

Of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

TRIED TO BURN A RESIDENCE.

Attempt Was Made To Fire the Home of L. H. Pugh.

A bold attempt at arson was discovered early yesterday morning. Firebugs entered the residence at No. 79 East Pine street, of Mr. L. H. Pugh, who is connected with the Associated Press in this city, and after pouring gasoline over a piece of furniture, set it on fire. This blaze was discovered by the cook when she arrived, and the flames extinguished.

The matter was reported to the police authorities, but they have so far been unable to apprehend the firebugs.

Silvey Hudson Threw Rocks.

Silvey Hudson, an old negro woman, was arrested last night on the charge of disorderly conduct and throwing rocks. Silvey, it is said, hurled stones at a residence on Peachtree street. She claims she was stoning two cats which were engaged in a pawcuff, and which were making her life miserable. She was accommodated in a cell at the barracks for the night and will be given a hearing before Judge Calhoun today.

Struck by a Southern Train.

W. M. Waller, a well-known white man, was struck in the abdomen by the cowcatcher of a moving train of the Southern railway yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, while he was passing over Henderson's crossing near Clark university. He was taken to his residence, which is near by.

His condition last night was very precarious and it is believed that he will die. He is receiving the attention of physicians, however, and everything possible is being done to save his life.

His injuries are internal.

Fell with Heart Disease.

Hardin Blankinship, an old gentleman well known in the city, was seized with an attack of heart disease on Marietta street in front of Jacobs' Pharmacy last night. He was taken into the drug store and the ambulance telephoned for, but it failed to arrive in time.

It was decided to take Mr. Blankenship to his residence, 339 Simpson street, and a hack was procured.

At a late hour last night his condition was somewhat improved, but he was still very ill.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY BETTER.

Reports to Surgeon General Show Greatly Improved Condition.

Washington, November 30.—A great improvement in the health of the army has taken place within the last two months, as shown by the last reports to the surgeon general from the field and general hospitals. The hospitals at Chickamauga Park have been emptied and abandoned, as have the division field hospitals at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., and Jacksonville, Fla. The hospital train which has carried nearly 4,000 sick men from the various camps to general hospitals is now lying idle at Washington. The general hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., has only 200 patients remaining and reports 423 vacant beds. The Josiah Simpson hospital at Fort Monroe has 400 vacant beds. The general hospital at Fort Myer, Va., has 350 vacant beds and only 162 patients remaining. The hospital at Fort Thomas, which recently received the sick from Camp Hamilton, reports 371 in the hospital and 103 vacant beds.

Soldier Attempts Suicide.

Athens, Ga., November 30.—(Special.)—Last night Private Anderson, of the Third New Jersey regiment, hung himself in an old building on Prince avenue. He was discovered and cut down in time to save his life. No cause assigned.

The House of Cable!

96-98 Whitehall St.

OPENING TODAY....

YOU ARE INVITED

DEDICATION OF CABLE RECITAL HALL.

10 A. M.

Miss Gussie Parkhurst..... Piano
Mrs. Willa Holt-Wakefield, Reader

3 P. M.

Mr. Joseph Hart Denck..... Piano
Mr. Frank Pearson.....
..... Basso-Cantante

8:15 P. M.

Mr. I. M. Mayer ..... Piano
Mrs. Frank Pearson..... Soprano

11:30 A. M.

Mr. Henry Howell..... Piano
Mrs. Chas. O. Sheridan, Contralto

5 P. M.

Mr. Walter Harrison..... Tenor
Miss Anna E. Hunt..... Violin
Miss Anna P. Robertson.....
..... Accompanist

SEND FOR A ....SOUVENIR....

The Cable Piano Co.

H. B. MORENUS, Manager.

Jacobs' Pharmacy.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO BUY

As economically as possible, and we offer you better, purer, fresher goods and for less money than any store in town. In proof of which we submit:

Hot Water Bottles,

not the cheap, half-rubber sort sold by some stores—but the best grade of goods, all-rubber, guaranteed for one year—1 quart 65c; 2-quarts, 85c; 3-quarts, $1.00; 4-quarts, $1.25.

FLANNEL-COVERED WATER BOTTLES, same quality of rubber as above, covered with colored flannel—1-quart, 75c; 2-quarts, $1.00; 3-quarts, $1.15; 4-quarts, $1.35

FOUNTAIN SYRINGES.

Under no circumstances will we sell a Fountain Syringe that is not fully up to the high standard of excellence exacted in this department. No matter how low the price may be you can depend upon the quality.

1-qt. 65c, 2-qts. 85c, 3-qts. $1.00, 4-quarts $1.25.

Fitted with all hard rubber fittings and 6 feet best tubing.

BARBER STROPS.

The "Boar Skin" Barbers' Swing Strop. All leather, one side fine russet boar skin, the other side satin finish leather, a good heavy strop. Stropping surface 20x2¼ inches. The boar skin side should be used first, and only when razor is dull or edge rounded

Each $1.00.

"STRAIGHT WHISKY"

Is a term used in the trade to designate the product of the distillery as it comes from the still, and subjected only to the refining influences of age. Thousands of dealers are most anxious to prove to you that their particular "blend" of Whisky is the only good thing on the market, whereas the fact is that in most cases the "blending" is only done to cheapen the goods and increase the profit. Believing that many people prefer to take these Whiskies exactly as they are made and aged by the best distillers in the world, we have bought all our Whiskies direct from the distillers, avoiding wholesale or blending houses as we would avoid any other "questionable transaction;" therefore when we say that these Whiskies are pure, we do it well knowing the weight of our words.

JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO.'S

Pure Rye Whisky, distilled in spring of 1894, bottled in fall of 1898; bottled at distillery in bond; regular price, per quart, $2.00, reduced to $1.25

Old Overholt Rye Whisky, distilled in spring 1894, bottled in 1898; quarts $1.00, gallon $3.50

Finch's Golden Wedding Rye Whisky, distilled in spring 1893, bottled in 1898; quarts $1.00, gallon $3.50

Silver Wedding Rye Whisky, distilled in 1894, bottled in 1898; quarts $1.25, gallon $4.00

'JACOBS' PHARMACY,

Two Stores—6-8 Marietta, 23 Whitehall.

Sam'l W. Goode, Agent

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

29 CHOICE LOTS

—AND—

$7,500 BRICK RESIDENCE

Washington, Crew and Capitol Ave.

The DeGraffenreid Property

—AT AUCTION—

TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 2:30 P. M

ON THE PREMISES.

Plats now ready. Call and get one with full description of these choice lots and the lovely home. They are accessible by FOUR ELECTRIC LINES, all elevated, of good shape and size and well drained; neighborhood first class. Terms most liberal. One-fourth CASH, balance in FOUR EQUAL semi-annual payments with 6 per cent interest. TITLES PERFECT. Attend the sale whether buyer or not. Ladies specially invited.

SAM'L W. GOODE, Agent, 9½ Peachtree Street.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall Street, Kimball House

On Tuesday, December 6, I will sell before the courthouse door, 2 lots 50x193, on Gate City and McDaniel streets. There are two houses on the McDaniel street lot and one good house on Gate City lot. This property is on the car line, is convenient to shops, and will always rent to advantage.

I will also sell a twenty-five-acre farm, close to Greensferry road and between it and the Simpson street extension.

At private sale I offer you the best bargain in Atlanta. A $7,500 house and lot close in on Auburn avenue for $4,750. Large lot.

THIS IS A MONEY MAKER FOR YOU. Come in and let me show you this place.

G. W. ADAIR.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loan, Renting and Insurance Agents.

$5,000—Elegant new north side home on one of very best streets; a rare opportunity for modern home; cheap.

$750—Morrison ave. lot, near Boulevard; worth double the amount.

$2,500—Woodward ave., two-story house well located; $300 cash, balance monthly.

$2,200—Elegant farm 60 acres, near Decatur two good houses, good land, fine fruit, etc.; very cheap.

$2,750—South Pryor st. lot this side of Rawson; cheapest lot offered.

$1,500—Ten acres land on Consolidated car line to Decatur; fine branch; nice truck farm.

$4,250—8-room house close in on Spring st.

Money to lend at from 5 to 8 per cent on Atlanta property.

Office 12 E. Alabama st. Telephone 363.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, all fitted for financial institution, good vault. Rent reasonable to right party.

No. 20 S. Pryor st., five floors and warehouse, cheap.

No. 124 Peachtree street, corner store, cheap.

No. 51 Magnolia st., wood and coal yard, rail-road front, $35.

No. 381 Fulton street, store and dwelling, $12.50.

A few offices left in the Fitten building, over Tyner's drug store; heat, light and elevator. The best location and cheapest rent in the city.

Large hall, third floor, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, cheap.

Offices in Emery-Steiner block, on N. Broad st., near bridge.

No. 86 N. Forsyth st., 15 rooms, $50.

No. 43 Washington st., 6 rooms, $18.

No. 169 E. Georgia ave., 6 rooms, $20.

Beautifully furnished home in Edgewood, on Moreland ave., convenient to two car lines; 9 rooms, water, furnace, stable, $35.

No. 138 Pulliam street, 9 rooms, $27.50.

No. 61 Currier st., 8 rooms, $30.

Money to loan. No delay.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Office 509 Temple Court.

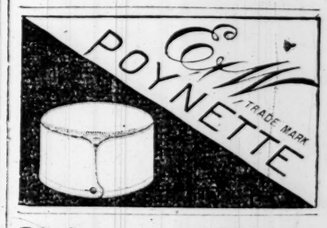
Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts. Telephone 332.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 832-840 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, LAWYERS. Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON, Attorney at Law. Macon, Ga. Careful attention to business of non-residents. Long experience in state and federal courts.



Dining on Trains 35 and 36.

These are the numbers of the U. S. fast mail trains of the Southern Railway upon which dining car service has just been established (November 23, 1898).

Numbers 37 and 38

Are the famous vestibuled limited trains which have for years had dining car service exclusively.

The endeavor of the Southern Railway to have its dining car service supremely satisfactory has been so successful that the patronage has demanded this additional service.

So the service is now complete upon all four through trains of the Southern between the south and Washington and the

N. B.

The Southern is the only line offording dining car service in the south.